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ARKANSAS. A. McGee, Russellville, Ark.

GEORGIA. Edwin Richards, Augusta.

The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

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Our neighbor of the Democrat, who insists that the bill of Mr. English not only abandons the principle for which the Lecomptonites have been so furiously struggling, but asserts the principle avowed by their adversaries, is just half right. It is unquestionably true that the Lecomptonites cannot vote for the expedient hit upon by the Committee of Conference without surrendering the principle they have heretofore steadily vaunted their determination to hold at the most dreadful hazards. So far our neighbor is perfectly right. And it is for the Lecomptonites to say or think how, if they sanction the expedient, they can venture to look honest men in the face, with so flaming a mark of insincerity stamped on their brows. All this we cheerfully concede. But in what manner or degree does the bill of Mr. English involve the assertion of the principle for which the anti-Lecomptonites contend? There is the rub. The project obviously enough yields the unconditional admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, but, unless it is very strangely belied, it does this without affirming, in the lightest or remotest measure, the right of the people of Kansas to settle the matter for themselves. It admits the invalidity of the Lecompton constitution, but it stops short of acknowledging the unqualified right of the people to adopt or reject it. It renounces the sovereignty of mere legal forms and technicalities, but it fails to assert popular sovereignty. It dethrones the Lecompton convention, but it doesn't enthrone the people. The Lecomptonites, if they are wise or honest, will call it to account for the one—the anti-Lecomptonites certainly cannot, without the most shameful recreancy, omit to hold it responsible for the other. There is no escaping this conclusion. It is inevitable.

Let our neighbor of the Democrat, whose motives we shall be slow to suspect, consider the bill of Mr. English with his usual penetration, and say, if he can, in what conceivable sense it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people. If he can discover any, he will exhibit a discernment little less than magical. His sharp-sightedness will eclipse the perspicacity of the most piercing of his friends. For, whatever our neighbor may perceive or think he perceives in the bill, it is certain that Douglas and Harris and their gallant colleagues in Congress perceive nothing in it but cause of vigorous, bold, and unremitting opposition. And we really are at a loss to imagine how any anti-Lecomptonite, without more or less than human subtlety, can perceive anything else. The bill, if our information is correct, submits a land-ordinance, which, so far from being even a *part* of the constitution, has no proper connection whatever with it, declaring that, if the people of Kansas accept the ordinance, they shall be forthwith admitted into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and that, if they reject it, they shall not be admitted into the Union for the present at all, but excluded indefinitely. It is a deliberate threat. It is an open attempt at coercion. The bill empowers the people after a fashion to get rid of the Lecompton constitution, to be sure, but it enables them to do so only at the inconvenience and peril of staying out of the Union for an indefinite period, to pay for the exercise of their nondescript privilege. It indirectly authorizes the people to reject the Lecompton constitution, but tells them that, if they *do* reject it, they shall have no other. It offers them Hobson's choice—the Lecompton constitution or nothing. Undoubtedly the bill places the Lecompton constitution at the disposal of the people, but so does a highwayman place the purse of a traveler at his disposal, when, presenting a big pistol, he demands the victim's money or his life. The traveler is at liberty to keep his money, if he prefers it to his life. In like manner, the people of Kansas may vote against the land-ordinance, and thus rid themselves of the Lecompton constitution, if they prefer their freedom in this respect to their existence as a State, their constitutional life. *But on no other condition.* Is this the sort of submission to the people for which our neighbor of the Democrat has been battling with so much energy? Is this the popular sovereignty for which he has poured out his ink like water? Is it? We should like to have his candid opinion.

It is not difficult in the light of our present information to determine the actual function of the land ordinance in this hybrid spawn of the Committee of Conference. It is hardly so important as we at first supposed. Though complicating in some degree what the people of Kansas will doubtless feel to be the chief issue, its principal effect will be, as is evidently its main design, to afford the Southern Lecomptonites a pretext, ridiculously transparent though it is, for assenting to a concession which, however short of the claims of justice or even of decency, goes far beyond the principle they have repeatedly and vehemently proclaimed as their ultimatum. As we have shown, the real question which the bill submits to the people of Kansas is whether they will come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution or stay out altogether. But this, notwithstanding the arbitrary and insulting qualification, is yet so far a submission to the people as to startle the sensitive nerves of the fire eaters. It might be as much as their political lives were worth to consent to a direct submission of the Lecompton constitution to the people, no matter under what duress. They naturally recoiled from the thought. Accordingly, to silence their scruples, the land-ordinance of the original bill is amended, and the amended ordinance submitted to the people, whose vote on this point is nevertheless to determine the fate of the Lecompton constitution. Thus the dodge. And an unspeakably shallow one it is. The land ordinance, in the scheme, bears about the same relation to the Lecompton constitution that Captain Travis's board bears to the apple that he is to shoot from the boy's head. The Captain's intention is to fire at the top of the board and hit the apple at the bottom of it. So, thanks to the ingenuity of the Conference Committee, the people of Kansas are to be allowed to bring down the Lecompton constitution by voting against the amended land-ordinance. If they were permitted to set up another that suited them better, in the place of it, this might be a comparatively innocent artifice; but, since they are driven to the necessity of choosing between the Lecompton constitution and an indefinite exclusion from the Union with all its attending sore disfranchisements, privations, and perils, we think few fair-minded men will deny that the device is as unjust and tyrannous in effect as it is deceitful in form. And we shall be mistaken if our neighbor of the Democrat is one of those few.

An Alabama editor says, "we earnestly believe that the great Democratic party has all along been an instrument in God's hand for the preservation of human liberty." The instrument, whatever the Lord may have used it for, is certainly broken in two now, and we don't think He will take the trouble either to mend it or make another like it.

A writer on the habits of animals says, perhaps with truth, that "dogs always carry their tails on the right side." Some men are in that respect like dogs. Mr. Buchanan has a great many tails, and all of them seem very particular to keep on the right side of him.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that all parties have cause to thank the President. If ever the American party thank him, it will be for the good service he has done in breaking up the Democracy.

The Hon. John Minor Botts has sent to Mr. Buchanan a fine razor. Now let somebody else send him a pistol. And somebody else a rope. And somebody else a bottle of prussic acid. Then he can take his choice.

Mr. English's movement is another illustration of the truth that where a traitor is wanted and the power to reward treachery is sufficiently great the traitor will generally be forthcoming.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the anti-Lecomptonites of Connecticut are "not half satisfied with their late victory." Do the Lecomptonites like it any better?

UNGENEROUS.—We think, upon reflection, that the people of Charleston treated Mr. Everett ungenerously and even unkindly during his recent visit to their usually very hospitable city. They received him with immense pomp and show, putting forward, as their spokesman, Mr. Richard Yeadon, who, without notice and in the very opening of his address, rushed at the unsuspecting and startled visitor in this style:

> Mr. Everett—Orator, Patriot, Sage! Cicero of America; Laudator of Washington; Apostle of Charity; High Priest of the Union, and Friend of Mankind!

Now, men of Charleston, after having invited Mr. Everett to your city to deliver his eloquent eulogy on the character of Washington, was it kind, was it considerate, was it generous, was it magnanimous in you to pit against him, at the moment of his arrival, a champion, who, you well knew, would cow and quell him by utterly eclipsing all his powers of eloquence? What do you think of the thing yourselves? Do you suppose that any other great orator will ever venture to visit your city? But what do you care for eloquence from abroad while you have such a quantity of the article at home?

Of all the haunts of Spring, commend us to a tree-embosomed city. Not even the green, springing silence of the country is so blessed with the presence of the vernal goddess. And Louisville is a tree embosomed city. If any person wishes to see the most interior expression of Spring, the very quiver of the light of her eye, let him to-day, when the sunbeams have lit the heavens, look up or down almost any one of the stately, embowered streets of our city, and he will drink in the ravishing sight to his heart's content.

> I regret to say that, after Easter, Miss Ridgway, the wealthy Philadelphian heiress, will be led to the altar by a Frenchman, M. Ganay, for it is really a national prejudice that so many of our wealthiest ladies bestow their fortunes upon foreigners. Every winter one or two heiresses of millions of dollars from the United States marry Frenchmen.—*Paris Correspondent.*

And, after all, these female American millionaires, who marry in France, probably don't do half so much to improve the breed of Frenchmen as the same number of good and true women of humbler fortunes would.

THE ROCHESTER MURDER CONFESSED. — Ira Stout, on trial at Rochester for the murder of Littles, has confessed that he and Mrs. Littles killed the deceased, but claims that it was not premeditated, and asks the jury, through his counsel, to find a verdict of manslaughter. The circumstances and testimony do not give the slightest plausibility even to the claim of the prisoner, but on the contrary show guilt and crime of the blackest dye against both Stout and the wife of the murdered man.

In the examination of the dead letters at the General Post Office for the last quarter of the year there were found 2,472 which contained money, amounting to $13,457. The three previous quarters gave 2,352 letters, enclosing $13,816—2,245 covering $12,655 and 2,202 letters with $11,812. Thus in one year 9,271 letters were discovered, covering $51,285; nine-tenths of which have been restored to its original owners.

A HARD CASE.—A pensioner named Shaw, keeping a sort of tavern in Niagara, lost his wife by death a few weeks ago, and, two days afterwards, married the servant girl employed about the house. It is said that the girl's five strapping brothers made him do it by pointing five pistols at his heart. Nevertheless the populace, in their indignation against him, demolished his doors and windows and set fire to his stables.

The editor of the Southern Democrat, in an article intended to evince great profundity of speculation, wants to know "if a man falling from the clouds would expire before reaching the ground." Very likely he would, sir. If you were to undergo such a tumble, it is highly probable, notwithstanding your large experience in tumbling, that the devil would get your soul before the earth got your body.

The Vicksburg Whig says that a couple of gentlemen went over the river there to fight a duel, but, "not being able to agree, returned home." It is a very common thing for men to fight because they can't agree, but isn't it a little queer that a couple of fellows should, for that reason, *refuse* to fight?

A London correspondent of the Evening Post says that "the last Punch makes many suggestions to the ladies, some of them very good ones." When gentlemen take half a dozen punches, the last one generally makes a great many suggestions to them, but more bad ones than good.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has commuted the sentence of death against Joseph Loeffner, convicted of murder at Cincinnati, to imprisonment for life, the Governor believing him to be insane. When Loeffner was informed of it, he shrugged his shoulders and muttered "damn."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the McCormick Reaper, has decided against the monopoly. All men should wish well to the worthy and ingenious inventor, but this decision will unquestionably promote the great agricultural interests of the country.

The Henderson and Nashville Railroad has contracted for the iron for thirty-one miles of the road from Henderson out. The iron is to be delivered at Henderson next month.

The Abolitionists and the fire-eaters say that the Constitution needs amendment. We wish they needed it as little.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship Texas, at New Orleans, Galveston papers to the 16th have been received.

The grasshoppers it is said have done much damage in some parts of the country round San Antonio. The Trinity river, at last accounts, was so high as to cover all the bottom lands about Liberty.

The Independent says: The cavalladas still continue to trot by. Already have twenty passed our town this spring. They will average, we presume, about 200 each, making some 4,000 head. Some three or four hundred yoke of oxen have also passed through on their way to Kansas and other markets.

The editor of the Houston Telegraph has received a box of iron ore from Cass county, and a letter stating that the extent of the bed now being worked there is about 39 miles square. The ore averages about 80 per cent. There are now about sixty men working it, and they turn out about eight thousand pounds per day.

The San Antonio and Goliad papers continue to notice the arrival of large droves of horses and mules from Mexico.

The Seguin Journal, of the 10th inst., complains that the grasshoppers are committing such depredations on the crops in Guadalupe county, particularly on cotton, that many of the planters will be under the necessity of planting again.

The Waco Southerner says that mules and mustang horses, in large droves, are crossing the river daily, en route for Missouri.

A letter to the Galveston News, dated San Saba, April 6, says:

Capt. Hardiman and his company of gold hunters are here, en route for the Wacoita Mountains. The company consists of ninety men, well mounted, armed, and provisioned. They are in fine spirits, as they are in possession of such information as induces them to believe they will find gold as plenty as has ever been discovered in California.

For two weeks past this country has been infested with marauding Indians. About two hundred horses have been stolen. The citizens are generally guarding the few that remain.

There are few grasshoppers in the valleys of the San Saba and Colorado. There are none in the uplands, and prospects are very fair for crops. It is thought some of the earliest fall wheat will be ripe in six weeks.

MOUNT VERNON THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION. In the Washington Union of Friday appears a communication from Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association," making the gratifying announcement that the contract for the purchase of Mount Vernon has been closed. We make room for the following extract from the communication and the letter of Mr. John A. Washington:

It is with feelings of the highest gratification we announce to the public that the persevering efforts of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union have been crowned with success commensurate with their sacred views and lofty patriotism, and that they have at last secured to the American people the privilege of making the home and grave of Washington *the property of the Nation!*

On the failure of the Mount Vernon bill, in the General Assembly of Virginia, we renewed our overtures to Mr. Washington to sell the property to the association. These overtures met with a favorable response, and on the 6th of April a contract was signed by Mr. Washington, which obligated him to transfer Mt. Vernon to the association, on its compliance with the following terms viz:

The payment of $200,000 for 200 acres of land, including the mansion and landing place, and, above all, the tomb.

$18,000 to be paid on closing of contract, and the remainder of the sum, in four bonds, payable in yearly instalments, with the permission, after payment of the first bond, to pay to Mr. Washington any amount of the balance due in sums of not less than $5,000, which sums will be credited to the association, in this manner lessening the interest.

The title to the estate and possession to be given on payment of the principal and interest, and the privilege also granted of obtaining possession, on thirty days' notice, at any time the association may be ready to furnish the entire purchase money.

There is a concession made to the association by Mr. Washington as to the extension of time, and a very important proviso to save interest, which can best be explained by the following letter addressed to the legal gentlemen who negotiated the purchase on behalf of the association:

RICHMOND, April 7, 1858.

Gentlemen: In the negotiations you have recently concluded with me, on behalf of the Ladies' Association, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the payment of interest on the deferred instalments from the date of the contract, while I retained possession of the property, was the only serious difficulty between us.

Having satisfied you that I could not yield this point, you finally conceded it.

As the contract is now closed, and I believe in a satisfactory way to both parties, it affords me pleasure to say to you that if the association meets its engagements with me on the 1st of January, 1859, and thinks proper to pay, and does pay, the other deferred instalments on or before the 22d of February, 1859, as you inform me they will probably be both willing and able to do it, it is my intention, in that case, to remit to the association all the interest on all the deferred payments.

This I shall be willing to do partly as an inducement to the association to obtain possession of Mount Vernon at an early day, but more particularly as an evidence of my appreciation of the motives that have actuated the Ladies' Association in the cause it has undertaken.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

To William H. McFarland, Esq., and Gen. A. A. Chapman.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858.

The editor of the Democrat has seen before this that our construction of the English bill was right, and his erroneous. There is no further room for controversy respecting the true import of the contrivance. We have it at length in black and white. Our statement of the question yesterday was perfectly correct. The bill, to state it over again, amends the land ordinance adopted by the Lecompton convention simultaneously with its adoption of the constitution—an ordinance, we should add, incorporated into the Senate and House bill alike—and submits the amended ordinance to the people, with the express provision that if they vote it down they vote down the Lecompton constitution, without, however, the power of adopting another until the population of the Territory equals the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. How long this period may be it is impossible to say, but certainly two or three years, and probably much longer. This, we believe, is the prevailing impression. It is also proper to state, though a matter of comparatively little importance, in the present point of view, that the amended ordinance is considerably less advantageous to the people of Kansas than the original ordinance, thus relieving it of the charge, at first preferred, of offering a special bribe for the adoption of the Lecompton constitution. Instead, therefore, of holding out the constitution to the people with a threat in one hand and a bribe in the other, as our earliest information suggested, the expedient of the committee brandishes a threat in both hands. It is *all* threat—one stern, pitiless defiance. The people of Kansas are told that they may vote against the ordinance, and reject the Lecompton constitution, if they choose, but, if they do, they must make up their minds to suffer all the pains and inconveniences of remaining outside of the Union, as the penalty of their audacity. The case is precisely as we have stated it heretofore.

It is a monstrous abuse of terms to call this a submission of the Lecompton constitution to the free choice of the people. It is palpably no such thing. The choice of the people is not left free in the matter at all. The people—who, on the theory of popular sovereignty, which our neighbor of the Democrat and his fellow-recusants so bravely started out to vindicate, have an indefeasible right to frame and adopt just whatever constitution they please, subject only to the fundamental law of the Union—are by this bill dieted, restricted, hampered, fettered by the most gratuitous and insolent conditions. What warrant is there for this vile clog on the popular will? If the people of Kansas, under the Federal Constitution, are supreme, as our neighbor believes, if Congress has no right to interfere in the formation of their constitution even to the degree of modifying it a hairbreadth, as he also believes, if they have a sovereign right to adopt or reject the Lecompton constitution or any other according to their own free discretion, as he has been contending with great pertinacity for the last three or four months, why, then, what shadow of right has Congress to say that they must accept the Lecompton constitution, known to be bitterly distasteful to a vast majority of their number, or stay out of the Union indefinitely, to pay for the contumacy of rejecting it? What sort of freedom of choice is this? The genius of usurpation itself could hardly invent a more insulting or injurious defiance of the will of the people. It is a direct, open, arrogant, villainous trampling upon the sacred right of self-government. It is a flagrant, scandalous outrage on popular sovereignty. If the bill provided that every man who voted against the ordinance should be plunged into a dungeon for three months, it would be no worse in principle, and not much worse in effect. Its tendency would be the same. Every just-minded person must feel the whole thing to be an arrant, shameless mockery. It is scarcely possible, we think, that our neighbor of the Democrat, with the brazen, transparent juggle spread out before him, can believe it anything else.

Our neighbor says something of the propriety of keeping the people of Kansas out of the Union until their numbers rise to a specified mark. We presume he means the general propriety of this. If he does, we heartily agree with him. But he is surely aware that in the present case the policy doesn't stand on its own merits. It occupies a mere contingent place in the scheme of the Committee, resting *in terrorem* over the people in the exercise of their sovereign will. It is manifestly employed for the base purpose of whipping them into the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, which our neighbor, as warmly as ourselves, has insisted on their right to adopt or reject at their own supreme discretion. If the Lecompton constitution were given to the winds, and the whole question remanded back to the people, to be determined by them when their numbers reached the prescribed figure, and not before, it would be a very different thing. This would be impartial, if not just and wise. But unfortunately the bill falls far short of this. It first concedes the propriety, if not the necessity, of admitting Kansas into the Union, by undertaking to force her in immediately, and then provides that, if she won't be forced in immediately, she can't come in for an indefinite period of years. It lays the Lecompton constitution before the people, and informs them that if they take *that* they shall be admitted at once, but, if they don't, they must wait until they number 93,000, that is, for an unknown period. To sanction this oppressive, contradictory, and capricious artifice merely because the policy of excluding States with less than 93,000 people is generally sound and proper would certainly be a most ridiculous absurdity, to say the least of it. It would be nothing more nor less than the sacrifice of the high and sacred principle of popular sovereignty to a mere rule of policy. Is our neighbor, after all the fine and strong things he has said for popular sovereignty, ready to commit this sacrifice? We confess we are not ready to believe it.

But, whatever our neighbor of the Democrat may think fit to say or do, we are persuaded that the main body of the anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress and throughout the country cherish no thought or dream of faltering in this sudden emergency. They stand firm. Douglas is true, and Harris is unwavering, and Forney is raising his bugle to his lips for a blast more loud and clear than ever. And their noble gallantry is setting thousands of Democratic hearts all over the land on flame with a kindred devotion. We do not yet despair of the right. The truth is mighty. We know, indeed, the force of corruption is great, and that a heart ripe for treachery rarely boggles at pretexts. English is probably not destined to stand all alone on the summit of infamy he has been the first to reach. Still, we have faith in justice, if not in men, and justice sometimes, though not often, in the overpowering fullness of her presence, makes sad havoc with the visions of power, and the schemes of patronage. And certainly, if ever there was a fitting time and place for such a semi-miraculous demonstration, it is at Washington to-day.

THE LECOMPTON GUILLOTINE AT WORK. — The Lecompton ax, which has been for some time past reeking with the blood of its victims in other cities and States, has begun the work of decapitation here. Mr. William E. Hughes, the local mail agent at this point, has been removed from office, and his deputy, Mr Matthews, a Lecompton Democrat, of Jeffersonville, appointed in his place. Mr. Hughes faithfully discharged the duties of the office, which was a lucrative one. His only offense was that he is one of the editors of the Louisville Democrat, which has steadily, and with admirable fearlessness and independence, opposed the Lecompton scheme of President Buchanan.

This removal should have been anticipated. Mr. Hughes was appointed to the office by one Democratic President for the services rendered by his paper to that President when a candidate; and, as a punishment for not continuing to wear meekly and obediently his badge of servitude, his head has been made to roll in the dust. Those who serve such masters must expect such summary punishment whenever they cease to yield implicit obedience to the commands of their rulers. It is the Lecompton President and the Lecompton party and not the country that federal office-holders are required to serve.

The power to remove from office and the power to appoint to office have been the great means of the Administration to punish Democrats who have dared to oppose the iniquitous outrage upon popular sovereignty, which the chieftains of the party have set up as a test of genuine Democracy, and to bribe others to its support. It is an infamous abuse of the patronage of the Administration, and must bring upon the President and his advisers the severest condemnation of honest men of all parties; but nothing is too infamous to be done or attempted by the corrupt and unscrupulous Lecompton rulers at Washington. The Democratic party long ago adopted the motto "to the victors belong the spoils," and whenever this party has come into power, there has invariably been a clean sweep of all office-holders throughout the country who were appointed by an administration chosen by a different political party, but this is the first time in the history of our country that the patronage of the federal government has been employed to procure the passage through Congress of any particular measure. To the administration of James Buchanan, the father of Lecomptonism, belongs the infamy of inaugurating this dangerous practice, whose fearful tendency to absolute despotism must strike terror to the hearts of every friend of republican institutions, and every lover of constitutional freedom.

THE ENGLISH KANSAS BILL. — We publish to-day in full the new Kansas bill reported by Mr. English, of Indiana. All doubts as to its provisions will now be set at rest. It will be found to be exactly what we have hitherto stated it to be, a miserable subterfuge of the Lecompton leaders, nothing more or less.

> The scheme seems hatched out of the nest of that famous setting-hen, Eli Thayer.—*St. Louis Leader.*

We are sorry to see the accomplished scholar of the Leader writing about *setting*-hens. Say *sitting*, good sir.

John Mitchell, the Irishman, is anxious that something should be done immediately to stop the free speech of the Hon. John Bell in the U. S. Senate. He is not the only political miscreant disposed to cry out with Macbeth, "stop that dreadful Bell."

LECOMPTON AND LEAVENWORTH.—Ever since the assembling of the Kansas Free-State Constitutional Convention at Leavenworth on the 3d inst., the Southern Lecompton organs have raved most furiously about the "negro equality" clause in the constitution adopted by that body. They have announced in flaming capitals that "it gives the right of suffrage to all the niggers in Kansas, thereby placing them on an equality with the white man." They have declared in every possible form of expression that the section of this Leavenworth constitution which prescribes the qualification of voters distinctly authorises "niggers to vote for or against it on an equal footing with white folks." In their denunciations of it they have exhausted their whole vocabulary of epithets, and have denounced all those who are in favor of prescribing such qualifications for voters in Kansas as "vile Abolitionists," "nigger-lovers," &c. The section of this Leavenworth constitution that has so violently excited the ire of these Lecomptonites is as follows:

> In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, *every male citizen of the United States*, of the age of twenty-one years or upward, who shall have resided in the State six months next preceding such election, and ten days in the precinct in which he may offer to vote, and every male person of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and who shall have resided in the United States one year, in the State six months, and in the precinct in which he may offer to vote ten days next preceding such election, and who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States, ten days next preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector.

The Lecompton editors throughout the South have seriously and without qualification asserted that the expression "every male citizen" included negroes and conferred upon them the right of suffrage. They have denounced this clause in the constitution as the vilest and most unmitigated abolitionism and have poured out the most horrid imprecations against it. They strenuously contend that the word "white" should be inserted before the word "male," and that the omission of this word white ought to be resented as an insult to the South, as an attempt at the practical introduction of "negro equality" into the proposed new State.

In all this these fiery Lecomptonites have dug a pit for themselves into which they have fallen. They have been abusing themselves. Every word of denunciation they have uttered is applicable to the *Lecompton* as well as to the *Leavenworth* constitution. In this respect *they are precisely, word for word, alike.* The section of the Lecompton constitution which prescribes the qualification of voters says:

> *Every male citizen of the United States*, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the county, city, or town in which he may offer to vote three months next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

The objectionable provision of the Leavenworth constitution is contained word for word in the constitution which these same Lecomptonites have been moving heaven and earth to force upon the people of Kansas against their will. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the attitude in which these Southern advocates of Lecompton now appear with all these denunciations turned upon themselves. According to their own showing and in their own language, *they* are the "nigger lovers" and "vile Abolitionists." They have been all the time raving at themselves. They are caught in their own trap. They stand self-convicted before the country. There is no escape for them from the dilemma in which they have placed themselves except by eating their own words, by retracting all they have said against the qualification of voters in the Leavenworth constitution, and swearing that it is good, genuine Southern doctrine. For many of them this will not be a very difficult task.

This Leavenworth constitution is an affair of little consequence. Like that made at Lecompton and the one made at Topeka, it was made only by a party and not by the *people* of the Territory. Neither of them has any more or less legality than the others. One was made by the pro-slavery party and the other two by different assemblages of the Freesoil party in Kansas. All of them have the foul taint of partyism, but the Lecompton one is impregnated also with the most outrageous frauds.

But the earnestness with which these Lecompton fire-eaters and pretended friends of the South have assailed the Abolitionism of the Leavenworth constitution is rendered only the more ridiculous from the fact that while the Lecompton constitution which they most pertinaciously advocate omits the word "white," in describing the qualification of voters, the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, which they vigorously denounce as an abolition document, does contain it. It provides that:

> *All white male* inhabitants, over twenty-one years of age, who are legal voters under the laws of Kansas, and none others, shall be permitted to vote.

If the denunciations of abolitionism and the protestations of love for the South which these Lecomptonites are daily uttering are worth anything at all, they will now for decency's sake, if not for honesty's sake, forswear Lecompton and acknowledge that it, like the Leavenworth document, is filled with the most awful abolitionism, and that the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment is the only Kansas bill that the South ought to support.

> It is reported that every Democratic member from Ohio, excepting Cox, will support the English scheme. The Columbus Statesman comes out in its favor. A general caving in and a grand reconciliation are anticipated by many sanguine Administration men. The leaders of the anti-Lecompton revolt still hold out, but possibly only to cover the rear of their retiring forces. We shall presently see.
>
> Meantime, rebellion breaks out anew in another quarter. The prospect that Lecompton would be rejected by the people of Kansas, however hard the condition in which the English scheme leaves them, is not at all satisfactory to the Southern men who have been so clamorous for "naked Lecompton." The way of the transgressor is hard.
> *Cincinnati Times.*

A good many of the prominent anti-Lecompton Democrats may make haste to give their assent to the English bill, and they may, and undoubtedly will, carry a portion of the anti-Lecompton Democratic rank and file with them in their submission, but there are tens of thousands of the rank and file whom they can *not* carry, tens of thousands who, having made up their minds from a calm and steady view of facts, will abate no particle of their opposition to what they know to be a contemplated fraud of the grossest and most infamous character. And the greatest and most influential even of the leaders will stand firm and resolute against the consummation of the projected outrage. Judge Douglas, even though influenced by no higher or patriotic consideration than the merest *self* interest, would not now bow himself to the will of the Administration and of the Southern Democracy, for he knows, that, by the position he has taken and the votes he has given and the speeches he has made, he has cut himself off utterly and forever from any favor or countenance of the Democratic party as it has existed in times past. He has for years been an aspirant and an exceedingly prominent one for the Presidency of the United States, and unquestionably he is an aspirant still, yet he understands perfectly that he could never obtain a nomination, even though the Kansas question were nominally settled, from the Democratic party, for, in a national Democratic nominating convention, he could not get a single vote from the south of Mason & Dixon's line, and a convention would not dare to risk the nomination of a candidate supported only from one section of the Union. Mr. Douglas, therefore, is impelled by every selfish no less than by every patriotic consideration to withstand the Lecompton iniquity to the end, and, rallying all his friends to his side, to cleave his way through all opposing hosts and to rest satisfied only with the full and perfect vindication of the right of the people of Kansas to establish their own institutions, unawed by threats and unseduced by proffered bribes.

And the support received by Judge Douglas from his old political friends, though it may not be quite so great as he has hitherto had reason to expect, will still be exceedingly formidable. Myriads of honest Democrats, having seen, from the support accorded to the Lecompton fraud, how corrupt and unprincipled and false and treacherous and perfidious the mass or at least one-half of the Democracy of the country, including the Democratic Administration of the General Government, are, will disdain ever to belong to or act with their organization again. No matter how the Lecompton question may be settled or whether it shall be settled at all, the Democratic party is hopelessly broken, and, even if it has been at any time a national party, it can be one no more forever. The anti-Lecompton Democratic editors and others, who are now manifesting such ludicrous haste and availing themselves of such a poor and pitiful pretext to get back into the full support of the Administration that has spurned and proscribed and in every way maltreated them, will soon discover what a wretched blunder they are committing.

A Chicago paper says that the old man who sold pop-corn in the hall of the Chicago postoffice, having chanced to express himself in opposition to Mr. Buchanan's Lecomptonism, has been expelled from the hall by the postmaster. None but genuine Buchanan-Lecompton Democrats must sell pop-corn in any of the postoffices of the country. This will severely test the political virtue of the pop-corn men of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan and his two commissioners to Utah, Messrs. Powell and McCullough, are all unmarried men. We are afraid they will not be able to cope with Brigham Young. A man with a hundred wives must certainly be an overmatch for two old bachelors and a widower.

A Southern paper says, that, if Lecompton be defeated, "the Union will not have a solitary friend from the South in the next Congress." Very likely it will not. It will have a good many friends from the South, but neither of them will be at all "solitary."

A Chicago paper, in view of the expected conflict with the Mormons, says somewhat poetically that "Old war is about to raise his horrid front again in our land." But this Utah affair is not an "Old War." It is a *Young* War.

It is said, that, when Mr. Buchanan, at a late interview with Mr. Douglas, reminded him of the fate of certain political rebels in Jackson's time, Douglas replied with insulting significance, "Jackson is dead."

The course of Senator Green, of Missouri, is unquestionably disapproved by a large majority of the people of that State. He will disappear from the public service as soon as his constituents can get him out. Thenceforth he will be "*Invisible Green.*"

POLITICAL THIMBLE-RIGGING.—The Louisville Democrat of yesterday quotes from what purports to be Mr. English's bill a section providing that the Lecompton constitution shall be submitted directly to the vote of the people of Kansas. All or nearly all of the other anti-Lecompton Democratic organs, that we have seen, quote the same section as a part of the bill. And we have no doubt that most if not all of these organs are honest in this thing. They unquestionably think that what they cite is genuine. At any rate, they are vilely deceived themselves, or else they are trying to deceive others.

This low and infamous trick was started at Washington. There can be no just doubt that Mr. English, acting under the advice and influence of men more ingenious though probably not more unscrupulous than himself, got up the trick with the deliberate purpose of spreading abroad a false impression and thus cheating the country. It is absolutely certain, that, on the very day before his bill was reported in the Senate, another bill, containing the section quoted by the Louisville Democrat and other anti-Lecompton Democratic organs, and providing for the direct submission of the Lecompton "constitutional instrument" to the vote of the people, was exhibited by Mr. E., *as the bill to be reported*, and that the provisions of this bogus bill were carefully and industriously made known to the telegraphic reporters and the numerous Washington correspondents of newspapers, who of course telegraphed and wrote in all directions that the English bill embraced a provision that the people of Kansas should be allowed to vote upon Lecompton. But, the next day, when the report was to be made, the provision in question suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and the substitute requires simply that the people of Kansas shall be allowed a vote upon a land ordinance but no vote whatever upon the Lecompton constitution.

The object of this base and rascally chicanery is evident. It cannot possibly be misunderstood by men willing to understand it. The whole purpose of Mr. English and his accomplices or controllers was to circulate, in anticipation of the report of the bill, an impression among all the people of the Union, and especially among the anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, that the Lecompton constitution was to be submitted to the popular vote. They had sagacity enough to see clearly, that, if they could establish such an impression among the anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, many of them would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of endeavoring to get back into the favor of the Administration by declaring at once in favor of the bill. Moreover they had the shrewdness to see, that the anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, if once committed publicly to the bill, would be very likely to adhere to it even after discovering in it a variation from what they supposed it to be. And we have little doubt that their confident anticipations as to the effect of their fraudulent artifice will be realized. We fully believe, that a good many anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, who, if Mr. English's bill had been correctly represented at first, would have felt themselves constrained to oppose it, will, now that they have under a false impression committed themselves to its support, continue to support it just as if no deception had been practiced upon them. It is clearly a case of calm, cool, and successful villainy. And all history is full of such cases.

The American organ at Washington says that the Know Nothings of that city "carry their lives in their hands." This is true, but let them use their hands as they should, and they can carry the lives of their foes in them.

> To those who want help, we would refer them to the want column of our paper.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

We don't know of anybody that "wants help" more than the President does. Let him by all means have a peep at your "want column."

Ira Stout, convicted at Rochester, N. Y., of the murder of Chas. W. Littles, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of June.

THE ENGLISH KANSAS BILL.—The following is the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, reported by Mr. English, of Indiana, from the Committee of Conference:

WHEREAS, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates, assembled at Lecompton on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and, whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and, whereas, the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and, whereas, said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State, as herein proposed. Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That *the question of admission, with the following proposition, in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely:*

That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to-wit:

First. That sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public land in said State, or where either of said sections, or any part thereof has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third. That ten entire entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature may direct; provided that no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth. That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct; provided the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to the *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

Sixth. And that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election *the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "Proposition accepted," or "Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation*, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be completed and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But, should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose *whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States*, and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board, and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of election at each of the several places of voting three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and place of said election, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the Territorial Legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizen to the right of suffrage in said election; and if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any competent court of jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor for not less than six months and not more than three years.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and on failure thereof they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

UTAH.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

> It is believed here by many that the project of sending Peace Commissioners to Utah did not result from any studied policy on the part of the President and his advisers, but rather from the suggestions of the Utah delegate, Mr. Bernhisel. This gentleman has been minutely familiar with the feeling of the Government and the nation, and with all the preparations that have been going on for conducting warlike operations against the Mormons.
>
> He has sense enough to know that if we once open the war the utter extermination of his people must be the inevitable consequences. He has seen enough to be convinced that, whatever obstacles and difficulties may temporarily intervene, the whole power of the United States will, if necessary, be put in operation to produce subjugation or crush out the rebels entirely.
>
> As I have told you before, this hoary old patriarch is no fool. That he has been and is in constant correspondence with Brigham Young, there cannot be the least doubt. My impression is that he has lately advised him of the madness of defying the General Government, and that in order to let themselves down from their defiant attitude without wounding their pride or sacrificing their assumed supremacy, this project of a peaceful conference has been proposed. However this may be, the temporizing policy of the Administration cannot be too severely deprecated. Andrew Jackson would have ended the Utah difficulties months ago.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention, which met at Charleston last week, adjourned on the 21st inst. There were delegates from twenty-two associations in attendance from different sections of the Union. Various matters in relation to the objects of the Association were discussed, and special committees appointed, to whom they were referred. The meetings of the convention were marked by a warm fraternal christian feeling, and at the close of the session a large number of the delegates expressed in enthusiastic terms their appreciation of Charleston hospitality as exhibited toward them. Troy, New York, was selected as their next place of meeting.

By resolution the Central Committee were entrusted with the appointment of delegates to the second Universal conference of Young Men's Christian Associations which is to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 20th of August next.

The Washington States says it is currently rumored in the streets and in public places that two hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to carry Lecompton through the House. This is but a small addition to the corruption fund of eighty millions of public money and the thousands of public offices already within the dispensing power of the Administration, and most infamously employed in driving the pet scheme of the Administration through the House of Representatives.

News from Rio Janeiro to the 14th ult., has been received, containing the important intelligence of the amicable settlement of the difficulties between Paraguay and Brazil. By the provisions of the treaty of peace entered into by these two countries, the rivers of Paraguay are thrown open to the commerce of all nations.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS BY THE MESSRS. HARPER.—The great publishing house of Harper & Brother, N. Y., who, with a million and a half of assets in real estate, bonds, and mortgages, sound paper and other property, were compelled to suspend payments during the late panic, owing to the difficulty of then obtaining cash, have resumed the regular payment of all their liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 19th, brings nearly a million and a half in treasure and upward of 500 passengers. She left at Aspinwall the U. S. store ship Relief.

The California news is unimportant. Markets dull and quiet.

Col. Schlessinger is passenger.

The equinoctial raged with great fury for 14 days along the coast as far as Pugets Sound. The wind was blowing a gale the whole period.

Freshets had been heavy, especially in the mining region.

Capt. Bennett, late of the brig Cornelia, has been arrested at San Francisco and held to bail on the charge of having scuttled his vessel at sea, having first robbed her of $50,000 in silver, which he shipped at Mazatlan for San Francisco. The treasure is said to be buried near Cape St. Lucas, to which point a vessel has been sent for its recovery.

April 5.—There has been an utter want of animation in nearly every department of trade since the departure of the last mail, and previous quotations have been maintained only in articles that were comparatively scarce, while in others, especially in breadstuffs and coal, there has been a marked decline.

The invoices of provisions by the latest arrivals from New York and Boston having been all sold before their arrival, the market for them continues firm.

Mining matters show an improvement. Owing to the recent heavy rains the returns for March show an increase of fifty per cent. over those of January.

There has been no material change in financial matters, and the money market is easy. Loans can be readily made at 2@2½ per cent. in merchandise securities.

Oregon dates to the 27th ult. have been received. The Salem wing of the Democratic party have nominated Lafayette Grover for Congress, and John Whitaker for Governor. They also unanimously adopted resolutions sustaining Buchanan's administration.

The other wing of the party would hold a convention on the 1st of April.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 13th of March had been received. Nothing important.

Valparaiso dates to the 18th of March are received at Panama. A sanguinary battle took place at Arequipa on the 7th between the Government forces under Castilla, and the revolutionists, headed by Vivanco. The latter were defeated and escaped to Bolivia. Arequipa was stormed by Castilla. The battle is said to have been terrific. Of one battalion of six hundred men, which defended the barricades, all were killed but forty. The steamers Apurimac, Aracano, and Lambaeque were captured and have been sent to Calao. The loss on both sides in the storming of Arequipa was over 2,000 killed, and the city was filled with the wounded.

The Lazziet Thompson and Georgiana were still held as prizes at Calao and would be sold.

It is said Castilla intends pushing the war into Bolivia and attempt to overthrow Linae's government.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The business during the morning hour was unimportant. The special order, the conference committee report, then came up. Mr. Crittenden took the floor. He said that the offer made by the committee of conference in the substitute presented is merely equivalent to a bribe of the public lands to accept the Lecompton constitution. He went on to say that the conference substitute is a poor, maimed, and imperfect one for the bill adopted by the House.

House —Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances attending the sale of the Fort Snelling property, made a report from the majority. He said the committee was not so fortunate as to come to an agreement relative to the facts. In reply to a suggestion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pettit remarked that there was nothing in the report implicating any member of either branch of Congress. He moved that the report be laid on the table and printed, and made the special order for the 18th of May. Agreed to.

Mr. Burnett of Ky. made a minority report, which was ordered to take the same direction.

Mr. Hughes asked leave to offer a resolution to censure Mr. Spinner, member of the House from New York, for committing a breach of privilege of order and decorum, the latter having yesterday asked to submit a preamble and resolution proposing a select committee of five to inquire into the facts and circumstances by which, under the order of the committee of lands, Senator Bright and Representatives English and Foley were permitted to enter six thousand acres at the Council Bluff land office.

Mr. Campbell said it was not a breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Spinner if every member villified through the public press should think proper to bring the subject before the House; they should have nothing but question of privilege.

Mr. Hughes of Ind. wished the House to set the seal of condemnation on this malicious assault on a Senator and two Representatives. The House should maintain its own dignity and character. The newspaper attack embodied in Mr. Spinner's resolution was false and scandalous, and founded in ignorance of the public statutes of the country. He had no doubt that the resolution was concerted outside of this House. He explained that Messrs. Bright, English, and Foley made their locations under the law, from which he proceeded to read. He said the proceedings of the House were used for the purpose of stabbing the Commissioner of the Land Office, a Senator, and two Representatives, and for the purpose irresponsible and infamous newspaper attacks were lugged in.

Mr. Giddings raised a question of order, but the Speaker overruled the objection as coming too late.

Mr. English said he had been a member of the House for five years, and he could appeal to the record to bear him out in the assertion that in all that time he never uttered a sentence reflecting on the personal character of any of his associates on this floor, and never before had he had any occasion to notice or refer to any charges of a personal character toward himself. He knew of no law which made it improper in any sense for members of Congress to purchase public lands. On the 23d of February he and Mr. Foley, for themselves and certain of their constituents, deposited in the General Land Office a number of land warrants, which were located in open day, and under the law and instructions of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the Land Office. He read from the law and instructions in proof of his assertion, and showed that no preference had been given in the location. If any gentleman made a charge that favoritism in this matter was shown him to influence his action on the Kansas question, or insinuates that he was influenced by other than patriotic motives, he would denounce him as a liar, poltroon, and coward.

Cries from the Democratic side of "good," "hit him again."

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

The Republican has received an extra from the office of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, which states that 20,000 Indians had congregated on the plains with the determination of making a descent on the frontier. Hostilities have already commenced in some quarters, and the Albuquerque expedition returned in consequence. The Times' extra attributes this movement to Brigham Young to draw off the troops for Utah to protect the frontier States. The Republican emphatically contradicts the statement on the authority of a gentleman attached to the overland mail expedition who reached here yesterday from El Paso and who traveled over the country said to be occupied by these Indians subsequent to the time they are represented to have been on the route without any molestation whatever.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Hudson in command of the U. S. steamfrigate Niagara, dated the 9th inst. He states that 470 miles of the telegraph cable has been coiled on the Niagara. Each vessel would carry 1,460 miles. Capt. Hudson had been received in England with every courtesy. The officers and men attached to the Niagara were all well.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., April 27.

Deputy U. S. Marshall Wynkoop and High Constable Norris, of Reading, succeeded in arresting Jackson Williams alias Tom Williams, charged with participation in the murder of Miss Adaline Baveer, near Mohrsville, in October last. Miss Baveer, it will be recollected, was outraged and murdered in a wood near Mohrsville and her body carried about a mile and secreted beneath a bridge, where it was subsequently found. David Gumbert and Samuel Hyler are in prison also charged with the murder, and recent disclosures lead to the belief that Williams participated in the outrage and murder.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

Santa Fe papers say that Capt. Marcy had been overtaken by an express from Gen. Garland directing him to stop until an escort of four companies could join him. Capt. Marcy is resting on the Arkansas, near Bent's Fort, for the escort sent in accordance with instructions from headquarters expressed from Leavenworth some weeks since.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

The Republican has just received letters from Independence stating that Santa Fe mail dates of the 1st April have arrived. On the 22d, between Fort Union and Arkansas river, the party encountered violent snow storms which were followed by cold so intense as to freeze some of the animals of the incoming trains. The outrages of the Indians in the southern part of the Territory continued.

Mr. Giddings, mail contractor of the southern route had been killed by Thomas Smith in an affray growing out of a dispute over a game of billiards.

A rencontre occurred between Preston Beck, of the firm of Beck & Johnson, and a man named Gorman, in which the latter was killed; the former was dangerously wounded and is not expected to survive. Beck was extensively connected with the commercial interests of the Territory.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

PLAIN AND DIRECT STATEMENT OF THE CASE. In reply to the suggestion that the offer involved in Mr. English's land-ordinance was held out as an inducement to the people of Kansas to consent to let themselves be brought into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the Lecomptonites say that the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, as it passed the House, also embraced an offer of land to Kansas upon her coming into the Union. So it did, but there is all the difference in the world between the two cases. By the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, if the people of Kansas chose to reject the Lecompton constitution and not to come in under it, they were fully authorised and empowered to form another immediately and come in under *that*; and the land was to be theirs whether they preferred one constitution or another. No inducement whatever in the way of lands was held out to them to take the Lecompton constitution or any particular constitution. The question of self-interest was not to be involved at all in their decision.

But this is the farthest possible from being the case with English's bill. By its provisions, the people of Kansas are authorised to decide by vote whether they will accept five millions of acres of land at the expense of being brought into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and they are told, that, if they do not take the land upon that odious and revolting condition, they shall not have it at all—at any rate not for years to come. It is made a question of Lecompton constitution and land on the one hand and no Lecompton constitution and no other constitution and no land for an indefinite period on the other hand. Moreover the people of Kansas cannot help reflecting, that, if the simple question of accepting a large donation of land is in due form submitted to them as English's bill proposes to submit it, and if they say by their votes that they will not accept it, this refusal of theirs will, whenever they shall at some future period come into the Union, be urged and insisted on by their disappointed and infuriated Lecompton enemies as a reason for letting them have no land at all. They cannot but know that their declining now to accept what is in form a naked proposition for their receiving land would be treated by Lecomptonism hereafter as a reason why they should never have it.

Some may call this threatening the people of Kansas, and others may call it an attempt to bribe them. We care not what it is called. The true aspect of the case is manifest to every eye that is willing to look at it. The people of Kansas are told by English's bill, if you will vote upon the land ordinance in a particular way and thus subject yourselves to being brought into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, you shall at once have five millions of land and be put in immediate possession of all the numberless advantages of a sovereign State of the confederacy, whilst, if you vote otherwise, you shall stay out of the Union till you have a population of about a hundred thousand and not have an acre of land for years to come if ever. The villain Matteson was expelled from the House of Representatives for offering pecuniary considerations to members of Congress as an inducement to them to vote in a particular way upon certain public measures, but all the Senators and Representatives, who support English's bill, deserve expulsion as richly as he did, for they propose to hold out to the people of Kansas the strongest inducements, pecuniary ones and others, to so cast their votes upon a land ordinance as to come into the Union under Lecompton auspices. In our opinion and in the opinion, we believe, of all just-minded men, the English bill is worse and more shameless than naked, undisguised Lecomptonism. We defy any man to show even the shadow of a shade of a ghost of a reason why Kansas should be brought by Congress into the Union immediately with her population of forty or fifty thousand if she will let the Lecompton constitution be fastened upon her, but must wait till she has a population of a hundred thousand if she resists Lecompton. All honest men will ask why a population sufficient for the admission of a State under the Lecompton constitution should be treated by Congress as not more than half sufficient for the admission of the same State under any other constitution. All candid men will ask why one condition should be imposed for Kansas to come in under one constitution and very different and incomparably harder conditions for her to come in under any other constitution—why double the population should be required to make a free State that is required to make a slave State. All fair-minded and just men will say that such a discrimination as this strikes at the foundation of State equality, that it grossly violates the whole letter and spirit of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that it is the basest and most objectionable form of that very principle of Congressional intervention which the Lecompton administration and its Lecompton followers have all along been denouncing so vehemently.

When we consider that Mr. Buchanan and his Lecomptonites, in order to get themselves into the support of this infamous English bill, have had to abandon in cold blood the whole claim upon which they took their stand from the very opening of the controversy, the claim that the Lecompton constitution, having been framed and adopted according to all the strictest legal forms, must at all hazards be adopted by Congress without being exposed to the perils of any further voting in Kansas, the humiliation and the degradation of Lecomptonism will appear complete. If all the crabs and crawfishes in the world were united into a single monster half-crab and half-crawfish, that monster could not run backward more rapidly than its brother-monster, the Buchanan Administration, has done upon the Kansas question.

It is hard to conceive how any honest Lecompton man or any honest anti-Lecompton man can find an excuse or pretext, without an utter loss of self-respect, for supporting or even countenancing the nondescript contrivance known as the English Kansas Bill. It vindicates no principle whatever, and it is totally at variance with the positions taken by both the Lecompton and anti-Lecompton parties. Neither party can support it without abandoning entirely the ground they have occupied during the whole controversy. The English bill offers no middle ground to stand upon. Between the Lecompton and the anti-Lecompton parties there can be no middle ground. A compromise is out of the question. The anti-Lecompton men have planted themselves upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They contend that the Lecompton constitution is fraudulent, that it is not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and that the people of a Territory, when about to come into the Union as a State, have a right to form their own State constitution. This is the whole gist and extent of anti-Lecomptonism. If this doctrine is true, it is true to its fullest extent and admits no variation. The Lecompton men asserted the perfect legality of the Lecompton constitution, and that Kansas is entitled to come into the Union under it. There was no other position for them to take. Thus the issue was distinctly made, and upon this issue the battle was fought and Lecomptonism vanquished. The question was fairly and distinctly understood by both parties, and it was repeatedly declared that nothing but the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton instrument would be or could be agreed to by the Lecompton men.

The position of the Lecompton party was distinctly defined in the President's Kansas message of February 2d. He there insisted that Kansas must at once be brought into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution. The whole of that wordy message was devoted to a defense of this position. The Senate Kansas bill was framed in accordance with it, and the whole Lecompton party sustained it. The English bill evades this point altogether by a miserable and paltry subterfuge. The President and his Lecompton followers strenuously contended for the admission of Kansas as a State, now and without delay, as a matter of the greatest importance to the nation. They said that, notwithstanding the fact that the population of Kansas was less than the number required for one representative in Congress, the pressing urgency of the occasion demanded her immediate admission as a State as the only possible means of "*localizing* slavery-agitation," and restoring peace to the country. The English bill proposes, in a contingency that will very probably happen, to defer this admission indefinitely, at least for several years.

Thus it will be seen that not a single one of the positions deliberately taken and stoutly maintained by the Lecompton party is vindicated in the English substitute. And yet these Lecomptonites cannot swerve a hair's breadth from the principle upon which they professed to stand without sacrificing it altogether. Their support of the English bill is a complete surrender and a disgraceful acknowledgement that their fierce war upon the principle of popular sovereignty was only for the base purpose of a little party capital at the expense of fundamental republican principles, and at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country and the integrity of the Union itself.

But while this is the case as to the Lecompton party, there are quite as cogent reasons why this English bill should be scorned and repudiated by every anti-Lecompton man. We have already said that it does not come up to the demands of the advocates of popular sovereignty. It falls far short of them. It does not submit the Lecompton constitution to a popular vote. It does not concede the right of the people to vote upon the adoption of the constitution under which they are to live. It says to the people of Kansas "if you will accept the proposed land ordinance, you shall have a large donation of public lands and may come into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution, but if you reject it you shall have neither lands nor a State government." It outrages every principle for which the popular sovereignty party have contended, and it gives the control of the election to an appointee of the Federal Executive so as to afford an opportunity for a repetition of the villainous frauds that cover the Lecompton constitution with infamy.

An attempt is on foot to introduce Northern or Yankee shad into the rivers of Alabama. The fire-eaters are terribly indignant, as they may well be. Eli Thayer's abolition scheme is nothing to this.

The speeches of the Douglas leaders in Illinois in the recent Democratic State convention at Springfield were dreadfully bitter upon Mr. Buchanan and his administration. The Hon U. F. Linder, who went many years ago from this State and is a most spirited and eloquent and influential Democrat in Illinois, seems to have borne off the palm of anti-Lecompton and anti Buchanan denunciation. The Cincinnati Commercial says of Mr. Linder in the convention, that he characterized the Buchanan men as a small band of office seekers, who fawned and cringed at the shrine of power for the poor, mean privilege of drawing thence their daily bread. The Buchanan men were paid miscreants, many of whom had formerly been the friends of Douglas, but now they were striving to sneak under the coat tail of Executive patronage. If against Brigham Young and the Mormons James Buchanan had shown so much imbecility, what could he do against the great, free, and glorious State of Illinois? He admonished any of his friends who had any hankering for office not to laugh. A perfect register was kept of this convention, and all who sympathized with it were marked and doomed men. The Hon. U. L. held that the repeal of the Missouri compromise nearly killed the party, and had not "Popular Sovereignty" come in to allay the excitement, there would not have been as much life blood in it as there was Democratic blood in James Buchanan, after his persistent efforts to extract it, years ago. He doubted whether a deep bleeding would find much, if any, of that most valuable ingredient there. And much more of the same sort.

The Ohio Statesman, the old Democratic organ of Ohio, opposed the Lecompton fraud from the first with vehemence and ability. It did good service in a good cause. It planted itself on the side of the people's rights and defied the frowns of the Government. But, since the report of Mr. English's bill from the committee of conference, the old organ, that till then wore so brave an air, has shown signs, and more than signs, of submission. It has declared for the new bill. Still, if its own words are to be believed, it has declared for it under a mistake. From its issue of last Sunday we copy this:

> *Popular Sovereignty.*—Does the proposition reported by the Conference Committee vindicate this principle, or does it not? If it does, we are for it; if not, we are unalterably opposed to it. The Philadelphia Press says that it does not. It is very easy to assert this, but we think that Colonel Forney will find it difficult to prove it. The constitution now before Congress is submitted to the people by the proposition. Their ratification of it is to be a condition precedent to admission.

We venture to cherish a hope, that, when the editors of the Statesman find that they have been deceived, when they find that the Lecompton constitution is *not* submitted by Mr. English's bill to the vote of the people of Kansas, they will have the honesty, the independence, the manliness to resume their old position and maintain it with their old spirit. Our hope of this is stronger from the fact, that, in the article from which we have copied the paragraph above, they expressly repudiate the idea, that, by Mr. English's bill, which they have not seen, only the land ordinance and not the Lecompton constitution is submitted to the popular vote of Kansas.

AMERICAN CONVENTION IN BOYLE COUNTY.—The friends of American principles in Boyle county held a convention at Danville on the 3d inst. to nominate candidates for county offices. A full delegation was present from all the precincts in the county. The meeting was organised by the election of Dr. R. J. Waggener chairman, and James H. Irvine clerk. The following nominations were made with great unanimity: For County Judge, Speed S. Fry; County Attorney, Thos. P. Young; County Court Clerk, James F. Zimmerman; Sheriff, Robert D. Logan; Jailor, W. A. Harness; Assessor, James S. Caldwell; Surveyor, James A. Rains; Coroner, W. C. Compton.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the nominees of this convention shall have our undivided support, and are cordially recommended to the Americans of the county and all who may choose to support them as in every way worthy of and qualified for the positions for which they are named.
>
> *Resolved*, That in Hon. Geo. R. McKee, the American candidate for Appellate Clerk, we recognize a standard bearer whose talents render him peculiarly eligible to that office, and in behalf of the Americans of Boyle, we promise him an enthusiastic and unanimous support.
>
> *Resolved*, That we re-affirm our devotion to the principles of the American party, and will always on proper occasions use our warmest efforts to ensure their triumph, believing them to be the principles best calculated to quiet agitation, and enhance the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union.
>
> *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Danville Tribune and the Louisville Journal.

Our attention was not called to the proceedings of this meeting until yesterday. We congratulate our friends in Boyle upon the excellence of their nominations. The nominees of the convention are well known throughout the county as eminently qualified for the respective offices for which they are candidates, and better selections cannot be made from the whole body of the county.

A little occurrence on the floor of the House of Representatives the other day gives some indication of the excitement among the Southern members upon the subject of Lecompton. The question being upon the postponement of the consideration of Mr. English's bill, the following passage took place:

> Mr. Trippe explained his reasons for voting for a postponement in opposition to the majority of his party in a manly and sensible speech, vindicating his personal independence.
>
> Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Mr. Gartrell, also of Georgia, objected.
>
> "Who objects?" inquired Hill, turning toward him.
>
> "I object," replied Gartrell, turning his head in a very haughty manner.
>
> "Where is your graveyard?" exclaimed Hill, rushing at him with great fury.
>
> He was intercepted, however, and Gartrell merely said, "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere."

Now it seems to us that Mr. Hill, whom by the way we think very highly of, should, after asking Gartrell where his graveyard was, have given him time to answer before rushing upon him to kill him. We must confess however that the import of the pregnant and rather startling question is not altogether clear to our minds, unfamiliar as we are with Georgia customs and Georgia phraseology. We do not know whether Hill, in inquiring as to the locality of Gartrell's graveyard, merely wished instructions as to where G. wished to be buried after being killed, or whether he had a natural curiosity to learn where G., if successful in the deadly combat, intended to bury *him*.

The Lecompton Democratic papers throughout the State have paraded in their columns the proceedings of a Lecompton meeting in Mason county, which they represent was without distinction of party, and composed of Democrats, Whigs, and Americans. This is purely a Lecompton trick. The meeting was composed only of Lecompton Democrats, and very few of them. The Maysville Eagle thus exposes the fraud. Speaking of this meeting, it says:

> Its object, meaning, and design were too plain and palpable to deceive anybody, and the consequence was that Locofocoism had things its own way on that interesting occasion, and found nothing but self to depend upon to work out the ingeniously conceived trick that was again to place it in power in Mason county.
>
> It was purely a Locofoco meeting—composed entirely of members of that party—at which Locofoco speeches were made, Locofoco resolutions were passed, and Locofocoism generally exalted and glorified.

Not a few of the Democrats have within the last three or four days been indulging the confident hope that Mr. English's bill would settle all differences and bring about a perfect union between the Lecompton and the anti Lecompton Democracy. And yet, at the very time when this bill is pending in Congress, the Buchanan administration cuts off the official head of Mr. Wm. E Hughes of this city for his connection with an anti-Lecompton Democratic paper and gives his place to a Lecomptonite. This tells badly for the prospects of Lecompton and anti-Lecompton Democratic harmony.

> It is said that unless the people of Kansas accept Lecompton they cannot get into the Union until they have population sufficient to elect one Representative to Congress. Well, we think no State ought to be brought into the Union until she has people enough to entitle her to at least one Representative. It is wrong to permit new States to come into the Union until they have a population equal at least to that of one Congressional District. These States are thus given an undue weight in the Senate.
> *New Albany Ledger.*

Then why are you willing that Kansas should come in under Mr. English's bill if she will accept the Lecompton constitution?

Mrs. Swisshelm denounces kissing at social country parties. She never denounced it when she was young and when her lips were attractive. How very proper these old ladies get to be! Why should not the recollections of their own youth teach them to have some sympathy with us young folks?

The editor of the Southern Democrat says that he carries water only upon one shoulder. He carries it on both shoulders, but tries to make up for this by carrying none on his stomach.

There appears to be a prospect of the overflow of Vincennes. The Vincennes Gazette says that "the tide of prosperity has at length fairly set in upon her."

Some of the Canada editors are indulging in merry jests upon what they consider the probability of the dissolution of our Union. Their climate is cool, but their impudence is cooler.

An association in Cincinnati, calling themselves "The Live Rabbits," have enlisted almost in a body for the Utah service. They may fight well, but they haven't a fighting name.

The Southern disunionists are getting in a bad way. They eat fire all the time, and drink no water to quench it.

NEW YORK, April 28.

A passenger who arrived on the Moses Taylor states that the steamer John L. Stephens ran into the port of Manzanillo on the 11th and took Juarez and all his ministers on board and brought them to Panama. They crossed to Aspinwall, where they took passage for New Orleans from which place they were to go to Vera Cruz, where the constitutional party is still acknowledged.

Juarez made a speech on board the Stephens in which he eulogized the U. S. Government and its Chief Magistrate.

His secretaries are spoken of as being highly talented men.

The frigate Merrimac arrived at Panama on the 19th inst.

Wm. Fuller was arrested yesterday charged with forging a government draft for five thousand dollars, dated 1834, purporting to be drawn by James Rusk and accepted by O. P. Brown, treasurer of the Postoffice Department. Four drafts of a similar nature have been already paid at various periods.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Advices have been received by the last steamer from California stating that the expedition for the survey of the Atrato river has been perfectly successful. Lieut. Craven expected to sail on his return to New York with his party on the 7th instant. Although having undergone much toil and privation, they were all in the best health and spirits.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Senate —Mr. Crittenden, after defining his position in adhering to his amended bill, adopted by the House in preference to the conference substitute now offered, invited the Senate impartially to do justice without recrimination and without sectional prejudice. Referring to the geographical position of Kentucky, he pointed out her interests as peculiarly in favor of the maintenance of the Union and of the preservation of cordiality among all sections. He concluded with an earnest appeal to all parties and sections to respect the magnificent proportions and destiny of the Union, which already is recognized as among the great powers, but will soon be recognized as the greatest, if we avoid sectional strife and petty causes of division.

Mr. Crittenden was heard with attention by a crowded house.

Mr. Hunter made an able argument in replying to Crittenden's points. He said to throw back the people of Kansas into a territorial condition would produce a truce of three or four years, which truce might be improved into a permanent peace, and this distracting question pass out of federal politics, thereby giving time to attend to the great objects, both moral and political, which address themselves to our attention.

Mr. Collamer took the floor and made an old fashioned Kansas speech.

Mr. Green replied in defence of the Executive, and said that Mr. Wade, in describing it as corrupt, acted as the slanderer of the Executive. He also said that the assertion made by Mr. Crittenden that the Administration have abandoned their position by submitting Lecompton to the people is not true.

Mr. Crittenden took exception to the emphasis with which Green used the words "not true." Some verbal sparring ensued, in which Green likened Crittenden to a Kentucky climber, a phrase which Mr. Crittenden professed himself unable to comprehend.

After a few words, in which Crittenden had probably the best of it, Green resumed his speech, denouncing the charge that the lands donated by the Kansas bill were in the nature of a bribe.

Mr. Hale discussed the merits of the conference substitute, saying that by no possibility could Kansas come into the Union under that substitute except as a slave State; and the substitute offers a premium of five millions for her to come in as a slave State. He then went into severe comments on the President, saying there exist no real equality; that President Buchanan gave away by a single scratch of his pen an island (Vancouver's) occupying the same important position to the Pacific that Cuba, which he wants to purchase for $200,000,000, does to the Atlantic. Our right to Vancouver's island was undeniable, but it is situated in a latitude where it could not be made a slave State, whereas Cuba can.

Mr. Wade strongly censured the action of the committee as humiliating to the South and utterly repugnant to the North. He spoke for more than an hour, using forcible terms in condemnation of the Executive, which he characterized as corrupt.

Mr. Seward moved to adjourn.

Mr. Hunter had no objection if the debate would be finished to-morrow.

Mr. Seward said he was debating in good faith, and if the subject was reached to-morrow night he would close, if not he would not, but he did not admit the right of a majority to impose limits to debate.

Mr. Iverson called for a vote, which resulted—yeas 22, nays 28. Lost.

Mr. Seward then moved that the subject be postponed as a special order till to-morrow noon.

A protracted discussion ended by agreeing to the motion. Adjourned.

House —After further debate, a motion of Mr. Davis, of Md., the whole subject was tabled.

The House adopted the resolution making it in order that the committee of the whole on the State of the Union take a recess till 7 in the evening throughout the present week for the purpose of general debate only.

The House went into committee.

J. Glancy Jones made an ineffectual effort to consider the appropriation bills.

The committee resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Curry opposed the bill as proposing to bestow more gratuities at an annual expense of eleven millions per annum, as large as the total expenditures of the government were in 1825.

Messrs. Clark, Anderson, and Curtis spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Quitman in opposition to it.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The report of the minority of the select committee on facts and circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling, made to day in the House, enters fully into the history of the proceedings. It says that the sale was effected with such privacy that, outside of the Secretary of War, none but the combination immediately interested had any knowledge of it, and the facts obtained publicity only after the confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of War. No special authority was given him to sell, nor did the existing laws confer the power to sell military posts or reservations until they had already become useless, and not merely contemplated to become useless. This legal occasion for the sale of Fort Snelling had not occurred, and hence was without legal authority. The preliminaries were being made for the sale while there were actual threatened hostilities. The committee show its value as a depot and that the price obtained was below its intrinsic value. Publicity of the sale ought to have been sought, and the land subdivided in parcels to enable men of small means to buy. The sale was on a credit not authorized by law. The report is by Messrs. Pettit, and Morris of Ill., and concluded with a resolution declaring that the sale of the military post of Fort Snelling and so much of the reservation attached to it as was necessary for military purposes, made on the 6th of June, 1857, under the authority of the Secretary of War, the same being then and now reclaimed under the authority of that department, become necessary for military purposes, was without the authority of law; that the said sale was made by the Secretary of War notwithstanding his own knowledge and the opinion of his predecessor, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and other officers in superior military command, to the contrary, without consulting their advice and without the knowledge of any aid in the service of any rank, leaving the question of the retention of that post to the discretion of commissioners appointed to make the sale, and this action on the part of the Secretary of War was a grave official fault; that, with the knowledge of the great value of Fort Snelling post and reservation and the importance of great caution and judgment in making the sale, the Secretary of War appointed as agents for the purpose unqualified, inexperienced, and incompetent men; that the provisions for and management of the sale were so negligently, carelessly, and injudiciously made as to induce a successful combination against the government to exclude all competition and to bring a loss on the government; that John C. Matthews, the agent of the War Department for the examination and sale of the Fort Ripley reservation, after having already formed a combination for the purchase of the Fort Snelling reservation, acted in making such a purchase in violation of his official duty and against the knowledge of the government, and that as to him and Richard Schell, represented by him as an agent, and Steele and Graham, who were complicated in the sale, with the full knowledge of their official character, the sale of Fort Snelling reservation was at the time and is now void.

The minority, Burnett and Faulkner, say that they were aware of the clamor and denunciation which followed the execution of the contract of sale, and of the harsh imputations cast on the Secretary of War, but it required but little discernment to detect in this concentrated bitterness of the opposition press, the ravings of the disaffected speculators, and the frantic exaggerations of the political partisans.

The committee were in session during a period of three months, and examined 52 witnesses at a cost of 15,000 for witnesses' attendance only.

The minority say that the Hon. Robt. Smith, who introduced the resolution of inquiry, when brought before the committee as a witness, disclaimed, in the most emphatic terms, any knowledge of fraud on the part of the seller or purchaser or any body else. There is not one word or syllable in the whole mass of testimony which casts the slightest imputation upon the fairness, impartiality, or integrity of the Secretary of War. Witnesses had differed with him in the opinions upon which he acted in abandoning Fort Snelling as a site no longer useful for military purposes, but no innuendo has been hazarded in any form or by any qualification reflecting upon the purity and the disinterestedness of the personal and official conduct of the Secretary of War with the transaction under consideration.

Thirty-four witnesses were examined touching the value of the property, of whom eight only expressed the opinion that it sold below the true value. Witnesses testified that the price obtained was what it was fairly worth, and 24 expressed the opinion that it sold beyond its value.

The minority have no difficulty in saying that both the weight of opinion and the facts largely preponderate against the idea that the Fort Snelling reserve can ever become a city. They come to the conclusion that the sale was fairly conducted, and in the proper manner, that considerations of military policy no longer required that Fort Snelling be retained as a post, and that the property was sold at its full value, and conclude by offering the following resolution as a substitute for those of the majority of the committee:

Resolved, That the recent sale at Fort Snelling having been made by the Secretary of War under the direction of the President of the United States, in strict conformity with law, and the evidence reported by the select committee having failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance tending in the slightest degree to impeach the fairness of the sale or the integrity of any of the officers or agents of the Government concerned in the same, or to exhibit any fact or circumstance which should make the sale a proper subject for the opinion and action of the House, it is ordered that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report of the committee be laid on the table.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Senate.—The special order, the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill, was taken up.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, having the floor, spoke on the general question, making many facetious hits.

House.—Mr. Nichols, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report for 1857, or one-third less than formerly. He remarked that a general distribution could not be effected unless the system is carried to excess. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. English, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a joint resolution which in effect instructs the Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Secretary of the Treasury to make such arrangements for the accommodation of the Postoffice, Custom House, and Courts in Philadelphia as may best conduce to the public service. It prohibits any increase of the appropriation, and authorizes the President to sell any of the buildings or grounds not necessary for the public service.

Mr. Florence said that the Philadelphia delegation had consulted with the Postoffice Committee and came to the conclusion that this was the most feasible plan to relieve the subject of present difficulty. The resolution passed.

The House passed several bills, and among them a Senate bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the judiciary in Utah during the present disturbance.

The consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill was then resumed.

Mr. Howard of Mich., in giving the reasons why he withheld his assent from the report of the majority, said it did not rise to the dignity of a compromise open and above board, but was a species of dodge. If the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention were legal and binding and conclusive on the people, and if Congress has no power to interfere, how and by what process will the Lecompton constitution become dead? It reminded him of the fellow who craved pardon of his sovereign. Prostrating himself before his majesty, he prayed forgiveness for having knocked off the hat of a fellow subject. The pardon was readily granted. He then informed his majesty that the man's head was knocked off too. In this matter, while the Lecompton constitution is not submitted, but, in rejecting the ordinance, the head of Lecompton is knocked off [laughter] this report is for the best of all reasons offensive to the North. It has degrading conditions attached to it to which he believed the North will never submit. His constituents he knew would regard the proposition as an insult. If the South yield so much as is claimed to principle, the North [illegible] in the most [illegible] in the [illegible].

The Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of the State of Kentucky will meet in the [illegible] on Wednesday the 19th of May.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR APPELLATE JUDGE,
HON. ZACHARIAH WHEAT, of Adair.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEO. R. McKEE, of Pulaski.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

It is clearly not the intention of the Lecompton party that sectional agitation shall cease if they can do anything whatever to promote it. Unquestionably it never was their purpose to remove the slavery question from the political arena so long as they can make it available to distract and divide the opposition to the Democratic party. They do not want it removed. It is the very life and soul of Democratic success. They have come before the people with a lie upon their lips. While claiming to be a national party and denouncing sectional agitation as the curse of the South and of the Union, they have done everything in their power to make the slavery question the paramount issue in all our political contests. For this purpose and for none other the Kansas Nebraska bill was invented by the Democratic leaders. It has served its turn. The public peace, which was restored by the compromise of 1850, was broken up, an opposition majority was divided, distracted, and defeated, and, by the additional use of the basest frauds, the federal government was retained for another Presidential term in the hands of the Democracy.

But the violent sectional warfare consequent upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was about to terminate, the Republican party of the North was upon the eve of dissolution, and a union of the conservative men of all parties in opposition to the Democracy was already forming, based upon the principle of popular sovereignty which had been greatly outraged by the Lecomptonism inaugurated by the Democratic Administration. In these significant indications the Lecompton leaders read plainly the everlasting doom of their party, and the English bill has been invented to effect in 1858 and '60 precisely what was effected by the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854 and '56. It is intended to keep alive the slavery issue, from which the country has already suffered most terribly. It is intended to revive the Republican party and to inflame again the sectional prejudices that produced an agitation by which the integrity of the Union has been seriously endangered. It is intended above all to save the Democratic party, if possible, from a disastrous and permanent defeat throughout the nation.

We hardly think that even this ingenious contrivance of Lecompton rascality will effect the expected purpose. We hope it will be ineffectual. But that such is the intention of its introduction is beyond a doubt. With this view its provisions have been made manifestly unjust. It draws an invidious and unnecessary distinction between the two parties in Kansas, and it is so arranged that the same question will constantly recur in Congress at its every session, as long as it is in the power of the Democratic party to prevent its settlement. It is expressly designed to prevent any settlement of the slavery question in Kansas or in Congress, or in the nation, and it is made two-faced, as was the Kansas-Nebraska bill itself, of which it is the legitimate offspring, so as to afford an opportunity for the Democracy to be on both sides of the slavery question at once and still advocate the bill which is to be made their party text and test.

The people of the United States should learn wisdom from the past and avoid, as they would the father of evil himself, all connection with a party which presents itself continually with one face for the North and another for the South. If the Representatives of the people at Washington will do their duty to their constituents and their country, they will at once and without hesitation destroy this Janus-faced deformity in its birth and save the country from a repetition of the terrible ordeal of another Presidential campaign upon sectional issues.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION NOT SUBMITTED.—Some of the anti-Lecompton Democratic papers have availed themselves of the opportunity to return to their allegiance to the despotism of the Buchanan party afforded by the English Kansas contrivance. As an excuse for their abandonment of the principle of popular sovereignty they say that the English bill submits the Lecompton constitution to a popular vote. They are now deprived of even this poor plea for their apostacy. It is perfectly plain from the language of the bill itself that the people of Kansas are not to be allowed a vote upon the constitution or upon any part of it, but upon the land ordinance alone, which is totally distinct from it and has not even any connection with it. If any other evidence were wanting that the constitution is not to be submitted to a popular vote, it is furnished in the emphatic declarations of Mr. Stephens in the debate on the English bill in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. Mr. Stephens is the acknowledged leader of the Lecompton party in the House. He was one of the committee of conference, by whom this bill was reported. If any man in or out of Congress can be presumed to know the intention of this hybrid creature of party trickery, he is that man. During the debate upon the bill, Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, inquired whether the Lecompton constitution is submitted to the people. To this interrogatory, Mr. Stephens replied emphatically and unequivocally, "*I tell the gentleman distinctly it is* NOT." This declaration is made by authority of the majority of the committee by whom the English bill was contrived. It is surely sufficient to settle every doubt on the subject, and it takes away from those who would be recreant to the cause of popular sovereignty every vestige of pretext for supporting the English bill or even consenting to its adoption. If they support it after such a declaration from the committee by whom the bill was framed they can no longer defend their abandonment of principle upon the ground that the Lecompton constitution is submitted to the people. To do so will be the basest dishonesty. They will have to face the music and place their apostacy simply on the ground that they are tired of maintaining the right against the power and patronage of the Administration and are willing to sell their principles for the chances of a share in the public plunder.

If anything could add to the infamy Mr. English's course on the Kansas bill has brought upon him, it is his base, barefaced, and impudent attempt to create a false impression as to the effect and meaning of the indescribable contrivance reported from the committee of conference. The day before that report was made he exhibited the draft of a bill providing distinctly for the submission of the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas. This was done to create a false impression throughout the country. When his bill, as reported, was produced in the committee, it was totally different from the one he had previously exhibited. Since the report was made he has had the hardihood to speak of it in such terms as to leave the impression upon those who have not examined for themselves that the reported bill also submits the constitution to the people, but when charged by Hon. Humphrey Marshall yesterday with having asserted that this bill provides for a submission, he desired to know on what authority the statement was made, and the time and place when and where he had made this assertion. Mr. Marshall replied that it was an inference drawn from his (English's) remarks, and asked him whether he understood the report of the committee in the same way that Mr. Stephens did—namely, that the constitution was not to be submitted. The only reply of Mr. English was that the bill was drawn up in good *English*. He had not the manliness nor the honesty to answer the question directly. He dared not say there that he agreed with his committee-man, Mr. Stephens, and if he said otherwise, in direct terms, the language of the bill itself would convict him of falsehood. If the Indiana Representative meant by his reply that the bill was drawn up in *his* own language, he came very near the truth, for duplicity, trickery, inconsistency, and an utter abnegation of principle are its only characteristics.

Several of the fire-eating papers of the South are calling loudly upon Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens to say whether it is or is not true, as charged, that they urged the Kansas Calhoun to declare the elections to the Legislature in that Territory against the pro-slavery party. The Savannah Georgian, addressing itself to those three gentlemen, says:

> These are troublesome times to Georgia, to the South, and to the Democratic party, whose existence depends upon its ability to execute its pledges to the country. It is time that the South should know her friends, and how far they may be relied upon in this emergency. We, therefore, in the name and in behalf of the people of Georgia, and of the Democracy of the State, call upon each and all of you to answer to the charges preferred against you.

Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens cannot deny that they advised and urged Calhoun to do what he did, and the consequence, we presume, will be, that these three gentlemen will hereafter be denounced as abolitionists by their brother fire-eaters. It is both amusing and edifying to see the foul cup thus commended to the lips of those who have so often aided in the attempt to pour its contents down the throats of others. Is not their whole brood of curses coming home to roost?

It has sometimes been charged upon Humphrey Marshall by his political enemies that he said during the last Presidential canvass that he wouldn't give the toss of a copper between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. We do not know whether Mr. M. said this or not, but, if he did, it was evidence of his keen sagacity. Wrong, deplorably wrong, as the election of Col. Fremont would have been, he certainly would not and could not, as President of the United States, have done more than President Buchanan has done to destroy the harmony of the country. We do not believe he would have made so bad a President as Mr. Buchanan—he could scarcely have made a worse one if he had tried.

The editor of the Richmond South pays an [illegible] tribute to the wonderful vitality of Know Nothingism as he calls it. He says, that, though cut into a thousand pieces, it is "still aggressive in its several parts." What chance can Locofocoism have in contending against a foe so indestructible, that, if cut into a thousand pieces, he becomes a thousand armed and resolute foes instead of one?

> A [illegible] in Jefferson county whose former efforts have been [illegible], has lately laid an egg that weighs just [illegible]. This reminds us of some of the achievements of the present Administration.—*Exchange.*

The [illegible] is not complete. The course of the present Administration in regard to Kansas affairs is [illegible] its most contemptible act, but we know of none among its former efforts that can be said to be above reproach.

AWKWARD.—We have been a good deal amused and occasionally half-puzzled in reading the comments of the editor of the Louisville Democrat upon Mr. English's bill. He speaks of it in a tone of the most ineffable contempt. Here for instance are a few passages taken from the leading editorial in his paper of yesterday:

> The plan deceives nobody; it is not expected to deceive anybody. The Lecomptonites want to say they do not submit the constitution to the people of Kansas at all. Well, that is their plea; so the bar-tender said—he didn't sell the liquor; he sold a cracker for ten cents, and gave away the dram. Verdict of the jury—$10 for selling the liquor, and $10 for lying about it! * * * They have boasted and threatened and proscribed and sworn terribly; but, at last, the place has got too hot for them. They agree to climb down; but they will not walk down like men. They have put up a rickety concern of their own, and ask if we will not allow them to climb down on that. We say, down with you, any way; so you get down. Your contrivance is supremely ridiculous; but, if it pleases you, no matter. * * There is no cheat in the committee's bill; for nobody in the world is cheated, nor can anybody be cheated by anything so transparent. * * The distinction made, if the proposition is rejected, is indefensible. We don't see how, upon principle, Kansas can come now with the Lecompton constitution whilst not allowed to come with any other. This is an unwarrantable distinction for Congress to make; but that is for the Lecomptonites to consider. We repudiate altogether this distinction. It is one that Congress has no right to make. It is a precedent that will do hereafter to justify those who don't want to admit a slave State. * * It is uncertain what will be the fate of this arrangement. The bill is so utterly inconsistent with the former position of the Lecomptonites, and so exceptionable in other respects; and so ridiculous, take it altogether, that it may be rejected. If it is adopted, it will be a piece of legislation that no party will take pleasure in remembering. It possesses none of that fairness that is likely to allay agitation. One party in Kansas will find enough in it to object to, and even spurn; and the other will be thoroughly disgusted with it, as a sacrifice of all they wanted. It will do no good, except to dispose of the matter in Congress; and throw the agitation upon the country.

Now our readers, after perusing these paragraphs, may be a little surprised at being told that their author, the editor of the Louisville Democrat, is rather *in favor of the adoption of the very bill, which he speaks of so contemptuously*. If he is right, as we think he manifestly is, in the harsh and scornful language that he applies to the bill, surely its passage would be a disgrace to Congress, a foul wrong to the people of Kansas, and a gross shame to the nation. If he is sincere in thinking it an arrant piece of hypocrisy, a "rickety concern," a "supremely ridiculous contrivance," if he believes it is not a cheat only because nobody in the world is fool enough "to be cheated by anything so transparent," if he considers that it involves "an indefensible proposition" and "an unwarrantable distinction" which Congress has no right to make and that it is a precedent to be used hereafter by abolitionists, if he is sincerely of opinion that it possesses "none of the fairness likely to allay agitation," that "one party in Kansas will spurn it and the other be thoroughly disgusted with it as a sacrifice of all they want," and that it "will do no good except to dispose of the matter in Congress and throw the agitation upon the country," we are at a loss to conceive what sufficient reason under heaven he can possibly have for advocating or countenancing or to the smallest extent tolerating its adoption by Congress. He very justly and very effectively ridicules the present position of the Lecomptonites, but how much better is his own?

A bill has passed the House of Representatives by a decided majority, which provides that six millions of acres of land shall be apportioned among the States, in quantities equal to twenty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative to which they may be respectively entitled, for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, the leading object of which shall be instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The design is to capitalize a fund from the sale of these lands, and apply the interest to the object stated, in perpetuity, except a reserve of ten per cent for experimental farms.

We presume there is very little chance that this bill will pass the Senate.

COL. FREMONT'S MARIPOSA CLAIM.—The late decision in relation to Col. Fremont's Mariposa claim, which was in substance that a fee simple to land does not carry with it the title to the gold extracted therefrom, has been generally construed into a severe blow to the interests of Fremont, but such is not the case. Col. Fremont carried out with him a release given by the United States Government of all claim to the mineral wealth in the Mariposa claim; and as the decision of the California court rested wholly on this United States claim, the decision does not in any way affect Col. Fremont's title to the mines.

> Young gentlemen of poetic temperaments should remember that polkas, waltzes, and similar institutions were not invented to give opportunity to hug the ladies, but as a means to display grace, agility, power of endurance, etc.—*Exchange.*

We don't believe one word of that. We have never doubted that polkas, waltzes, &c., were invented expressly to give opportunity to hug the ladies, and, that they will be superseded as soon as some new dance shall be got up affording a chance for closer hugging and more of it. We are entirely uninformed as to whether the ingenious inventors of polkas, waltzes, &c., were gentlemen or ladies. We have our suspicions though.

The Charleston Mercury did all it could for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and it is the organ of one section and quite an important section of the Democracy. And now see what that organ has to say as to the condition of the Democratic party in Congress:

> The Democratic party in Congress still totters and reels under the blow given it by Douglas, and grasps at every passing shadow in hopes of finding some substantial support to rest upon, *even for a little while*. It is bending all its energies to secure the admission of Kansas this session, with the apparent expectation that the accomplishment of that point will *restore vigor to its paralyzed limbs*.

A mournful picture—isn't it, Democrats?

A German editor in New York suggests the idea of a joint stock association, in that city, for the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Indeed, his language rather implies that such an association is actually in existence, and that its headquarters are in Hoboken. No information or intimation is given as to the price of shares, the amount of capital, or the probability of profitable dividends. We cannot, as at present advised, recommend the thing to our moneyed friends as affording a chance for a safe investment.

TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that a Pennsylvania representative, who made a fuming Lecompton speech last week, had previously written out an anti-Lecompton speech equally uncompromising, part of which he had read to a colleague, and the whole of which he had rehearsed to other parties. The exhibition of the anti-Lecompton speech was probably intended to enhance the price paid for the Lecompton one.

The editor of the Memphis Avalanche, in reply to a paragraph of ours about the probable necessity of hanging a *few* Southern fire-eaters, says he would inform the Journal that the lovers of Southern soil, that is the fire-eaters, "intend to do some *hanging themselves*." Well, let them do as much in the way of "hanging themselves" as they like. In that case, the last act of their lives will be the best.

The editor of the Louisville Democrat evidently thinks as meanly of English's bill as we do. The only difference between him and us (a great difference certainly) is that he is willing to see the bill, mean and contemptible as it is, adopted by Congress, while we would gladly see it consigned to the common receptacle of mean and contemptible things.

The notice that recently appeared in our paper of the marriage of Mr. W. L. Scott of Shelby to a young lady of Glasgow was an imposition. It came to us under a forged name. The author, whom we expect soon to identify, is on the direct road to the penitentiary. When he gets there, we shall invite the young lady to go with us and take a good look at him.

The editor of the New Albany Ledger thinks that no new State should be added to the Union with a population less than ninety-three thousand. Then why does he so warmly advocate the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution with less than half that population?

The last advices from Florida state that Billy Bowlegs is ready to embark with some of his men, but Sam Jones held out still, and it is thought will not remove until forced to it at the point of the bayonet.

The recent overflow has enabled the raftsmen to float out the timber in the swamps of the Yazoo valley which has been cut for several years. The Vicksburg Southron estimates the value of the timber that will be brought out at five million dollars.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury talks all the time about his heart's leaping. What he thinks to be his heart is probably a frog.

We are requested to call attention to Dr. Flower's advertisement headed "To Consumptive Invalids."

We have refrained from giving publicity to an affair of recent occurrence in this city. It has now found its way into the St. Louis papers, and, as it will be copied extensively, we see no reason for withholding it from our readers any longer. The St. Louis Democrat, of Wednesday, says:

> EXCITING AFFAIR—*An Elopement—Rencontre between the Husband and His Rival.*—Some three months ago, a genteel young gentleman, named George W. Anderson, was introduced to the interesting family of Mr. E. A. Randall, at Louisville, Ky. In the husband's absence, an intimacy so grew between Anderson and his wife that they arranged to meet in Indianapolis, journey to St. Louis, and thence depart to reside in an Eastern city. He awaited her at Indianapolis, and thence accompanied her, with her little boy, aged about one and a half years, to this city, arriving here on Thursday last. The husband arrived after them on the following day. With the aid of the police, he at length learned that they were tarrying at the Lafayette House, corner of Sixth and Market streets.
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> He yesterday paid them a visit as they were about to take an omnibus for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad depot. He at once attacked Anderson, the two clinched and fell together in the hall of the hotel, and a desperate struggle was progressing, when officers Vaughan and Hennessey arrived and separated the combatants. A crowd had gathered which increased, and followed the arrested party, the lady and her child in a coach, to the police office. The parties were brought in for disturbance. A pistol being found with Anderson, he was charged with carrying concealed weapons.
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> No charge was made against the aggrieved husband. He appeared abundantly satisfied with having recovered his beautiful golden haired boy. The latter appeared even more gratified. The lady looked interesting, but appeared chiefly grieved for the calamity of her new lover. The latter was a brave and graceful gallant, who bore himself with much spirit. He had money, $596. But he was lodged in the calaboose. The husband departed with his child. The disconsolate lady was placed, for the present, in charge of the city missionary, Mr. Ward.
>
> *Later*—Anderson was released from the calaboose, to which he had been consigned on a charge not at all pertinent to the case, and usually deemed untenable in the case of persons traveling through the city.

There has been a report very generally circulated of another elopement. We have reason to believe there is no truth in it.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Chatsworth Plantation, Manchack, says that, if the season continues favorable, at least 30 per cent. more sugar will be made in that neighborhood than was made last year.

SADDLERY WARE, &C.—Again we call attention to the advertisement of Mr. James D. Ward, manufacturer of all sorts of saddlery ware, harnesses, trunks, &c., &c. His well-known establishment, one of the most extensive in the Western country, is on the south side of Main street, adjoining the Louisville Hotel, and we warmly recommend it to all such of our friends as may be in want of articles in Mr. W.'s line. He is a strictly conscientious and exceedingly liberal dealer, who never represents his goods as better than they are or asks for them more than they are worth. His success in building up a very heavy business in a short space of time is the best possible testimony of his high deserts.

FIRE IN WESTPORT.—We learn from Mr. Vineyard, of the Emma Dean, that Morrison's flouring mill, at Westport, was totally destroyed by fire about noon on Thursday. The fire originated from the furnace. A high wind which prevailed blew the flames directly over the town, and at one time twenty-two buildings were on fire at the same time. Through the exertions of the citizens they were, however, all saved except Mr. Tucker's dwelling, which was consumed. Some buildings half a mile from the mill were on fire.

Mr. Morrison's loss is about $2,500. His policy of insurance had expired only a few days previous.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The steamer Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 17th inst.

In the British Parliament, Mr. D. Israelli has announced that compensation has been demanded from Naples for the imprisonment of the English engineers captured on board the steamer Cagliari.

Liverpool, April 16.—The provision market closes steady. Beef heavy, and lower qualities have declined; quotations are barely maintained. Pork firm and holders demand an advance. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard quiet; buyers demand a reduction; it is quoted at 54@55s. Tallow quiet.

Liverpool Produce Market, April 16.—Sugar quiet, quotations being barely maintained. Rice active, but has declined 8d. Rosin steady at 4s6d. Turpentine steady, with a large business at 40@42s. Potash firm, with slight advance; sales at 36@38. Pearlash is also firm at 37@38. Tea—There is but little inquiry and prices are weak. Linseed oil is quoted at 29s6d@30s.

London, April 16.—Baring's circular quotes breadstuffs steady.

Iron rails dull at £6@£6 5s, and bar iron at £6. Sugar dull at a decline for inferior qualities of 6d@1s. All qualities of tea have declined, affecting the finer qualities mostly. Congous are quoted at 11½d. The London money market is unchanged. Consols quoted at 96⅛@96¼ for money and 96¼@96⅜ for account. American securities quiet, but steady.

Latest.—London, Saturday.—Pelissier presented his credentials to the Queen yesterday.

The Independence Belge says that every effort will be made to settle the dispute between Naples and Sardinia. The arbitration of the King of Holland is likely to be selected.

The Times says the Turkish Government has contracted in England for ten war steamers of from two hundred to eight hundred tons to establish the Black Sea fleet allowed by the treaty of Paris.

Advices from all commercial countries on the continent describe a stagnation of business.

Additional news from India had been received at London by telegraph from Malta. Gen. Campbell remained at Lucknow. Major Hodson was killed at the capture of that place and Sir Wm. Peel received a serious wound. The hill fort of Chumdaree had been stormed and captured. The rebels were in Bundelcund, where they had congregated in great force.

Commissioner Yeh reached Calcutta on the 22d of March and was kept under close surveillance.

Sir Hugh Moore has driven the rebels from the Chundur districts and the Territory of Rajah of Baupoor. The possessions of the latter have been confiscated.

Advices from Hong Kong say that the four great powers have given the Emperor until the end of March to send Plenipotentiaries to Shanghai.

The Chinese were arming around Canton, but the elders of Fatsham formally declare that it is only for their defense against the rebels who threaten the city.

Commander Armstrong is among the passengers by the Arabia.

The Arabia passed the steamship Niagara on the 18th off Kinsale.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Senate.—The Senate refused, by a vote of 22 to 18, to recede from the amendment striking out the appropriation for paying reporters and the third section of the House deficiency appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, a committee of conference was appointed.

The report of the Kansas conference committee coming up, Mr. Douglas objected to the substitute because it did not submit the Lecompton constitution fairly to the people, but made its admission virtually contingent on the acceptance or rejection of the land grant. He objected also to the offer of a bribe to come in with forty thousand population under one kind of constitution and not unless they have a population of ninety thousand under the other. What is this but a Congressional intervention, offering a bounty on one hand and a penalty on the other to control the result? This left no freedom of election. For five months he (Douglas) has stood as he now stands with the Democracy of his State on the principles of submitting the constitution under which the people of Kansas shall come into the Union by the direct vote of the people.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the Kansas report. Cox of Ohio defined his position. He was the first in the House to oppose the Lecompton constitution; but, after a careful consideration of his duty to his party, to his State, to the Union, and to the welfare of the whole people, he had come to the deliberate conclusion to support the report of the Committee; though by it the constitution is not submitted, yet the means are provided for obtaining the sense of the people. They can reject it if they do not like it. No bribe, as has been asserted, to Kansas, for she will get the lands as have the other new States.

Gov. Walker had informed him that Kansas will have the requisite population by next autumn for one Representative, according to the Federal ratio. In the spirit of concession and for the sake of the united Democracy, to which he owed all he had, with a view to peace and the dispatch of public business, determined to give the report of the committee his support, and according to an arrangement with Mr. Clingman renewed the latter's demand for the previous question.

Messrs Marshall, of Ky., and Campbell, of Ohio, asked to be heard, the latter claiming the same privilege for his side of the Ohio delegation as had been accorded to Mr. Cox.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, said that the report was not what he desired, but it was substantially what he claimed, and was proceeding to give his reasons why he should vote for it, when Mr. Clingman interposed, saying that the demand for the previous question had been renewed.

Many gentlemen claimed in the name of justice that they should be heard against the report amid the confusion that ensued.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, said that he should move for a postponement, but the time named by him was lost in the cries of order.

Mr. Campbell moved for a call of the House. Refused—yeas 90, nays 119.

The question was then stated to be on seconding the demand for the previous question, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, again unsuccessfully asked that the demand be withdrawn, as he wished to say a few words.

Mr. Garnett enquired whether if the demand was voted down, it would be in order for him to move a postponement of the subject until Tuesday week.

Mr. Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The demand for the previous question was then negatived by the following vote: Yeas 103, nays 108.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then got the floor.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., said he rose for the first time since the subject of Kansas had been introduced to open his mouth in relation to it. The report was the original fruit of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. That had the face of Janus, and this bears the impress of its origin. What a spectacle is presented to the American people, when their representatives are engaged on a measure the authors of which do not and cannot agree on its meaning—whether or not it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people. One of the managers, the gentleman from Georgia (Stephens), yesterday emphatically declared the principle of non-submission, while another gentleman from Indiana (English), maintained that the constitution is to be submitted.

Mr. English wanted to know on what authority Mr. Marshall made that statement. He called on him to name the time and place.

Mr. Marshall replied that it was an inference drawn from his (English's) remarks, and asked him whether he understood the report of the committee in the same way that Mr. Stephens did—namely, that the constitution was not to be submitted.

Mr. English replied that the bill was drawn up in good English. [Laughter].

A valued friend at Eminence, Henry county, sends us the following:

> I have just returned from a stroll through the orchards. Apples and peaches in the vicinity of Eminence are not at all injured by the recent heavy frosts. We anticipate an abundant crop. Cherries, plums, and pears are all more or less injured. In some orchards they seem to be almost entirely destroyed, while in others there will be an average yield, unless frosted in the future.
>
> A few weeks since I saw a large peach orchard, some ten miles from this place, in which the peaches were all killed, and I was informed that there was no fruit of any kind in that neighborhood.

A great trotting race came off over the Metairie course, New Orleans, on the 15th inst. The following is the summary:

Mr. Rosan's Muley	1	1	0	1
Mr. McGee's Mad Paryear	2	2	0	2
Mr. Trepagnier's Saktuka	3	dis.		

Time: 2.47½—2:41½—2:48½—2:41¼.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Union emphatically denies that the treasury will call for a loan, or for authority to connect the treasury notes with a loan by funding the same. It also considers the rumor that further temporary aid, by means of treasury notes, will be called for, as premature. After a week or two the Secretary of the Treasury will have such information as will enable him to judge whether it will be necessary or prudent to ask for authority to issue an additional amount of treasury notes.

The change of the tariff at the last session has much reduced the revenue, and that was, in a great measure, the object of the change. At the next session it is more than probable that Congress will find it necessary to make another change, with a view to increase the revenue.

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A Verdict against a Catholic Priest for Assault and Battery.—The case of John Wall against Patrick Lee, the Roman Catholic clergyman of East Bloomfield, and John Gorman, came on for trial on Tuesday. The action was brought by the plaintiff for damages to his person, for an assault and battery committed on him by the priest in attempting to put Wall out of the church. It seems that the priest made some charges against Wall at the altar, and when he came around to Wall's slip and demanded money of him, Wall asked an explanation, which the priest refused to give, and ordered Wall to leave the church, and, Wall not complying, the priest and Gorman set about dragging him out. It seems from the proof that Wall was seriously bruised in the side, and so injured that he could not labor for three months, and raised blood the next day. The jury came in with a verdict for the plaintiff of $200.—*Canandaigua (N. Y.) Repository, April 21.*

Usury Laws of Pennsylvania.—The Legislature has passed the bill relative to rates of interest. It goes into operation from and after the 4th of July next, and establishes the rate at 6 per cent. per annum, where no express contract is made to the contrary. Where a higher rate than 6 per cent. is agreed on, the aid of law is withheld from the lender for the collection of the excess of usury; but where the usury is paid by the borrower, the aid of the law is likewise withheld from him for the recovery of it back, unless suit for the same is commenced within 6 months. In cases where usury is taken in advance, the borrower has the right to deduct and withhold the amount paid above 6 per cent. in the payment of the principal.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

The Kansas Matters—A New Southern Movement—High Pressure Legislation, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Administration has become so sick and fatigued with the Kansas matter that it is ready, most willingly, to get rid of the question on *any terms* which will suit the great bulk of "the party."

At first, it will be recollected, the idea of submitting "the constitution" for the acceptance of the people was laughed to scorn. The "slavery clause" was submitted, and that was claimed as being strictly in accordance with the Kansas-Nebraska act! Now, by the new move, through a committee of conference, the land-ordinance is to be submitted and its fate is to decide that of the constitution. To be sure, the land gift is to bait the trap, and, unless the people suffer themselves to be caught in it, they are to stand back until they have a population sufficient to entitle them to a Representative in the House of Representatives, according to the federal ratio.

Every man with his eyes open knows that the Administration has "backed down" from its former high and *imperious* position. No wonder the minds of Democrats are daily undergoing change. Some of them, I know, privately curse Kansas, but, for the sake of party, or of the Administration, vote the Administration way. There is but little question—much of "the china" is smashed beyond recovery to its former condition, no matter what may be the adhesive substance or cement employed to unite the fragments.

The Southern men at last see that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was to them nothing but a soap bubble. At first beautiful to their childlike fancy, but evanescent in its attractions.

Mr. Quitman has, "solitary and alone," "put a ball in motion," namely, the framing of a bill requiring a Territory to have sufficient population for a Representative in Congress under the Federal ratio, to be ascertained by a census ordered by Congress, and further, that such Territory can hold a convention and frame a constitution only in pursuance of an enabling act; and when application is made for admission, such constitution must be presented to Congress. This, Gen. Quitman designs, shall be the line of policy with reference to the admission of all new States hereafter—not to apply to the Kansas bill.

So you see that Southern men are looking to the future, not being willing to have States crowded into the Union prematurely, and wishing to guard against evils such as we are now and have been exposed by the movements attending the Kansas contrivance.

In a very few days, Kansas will, for the present, at least, be removed from the Halls of Congress. Until then, but little other business will be transacted. It has been the absorbing question. But, after all, we may all learn from it an impressive, healthful lesson.

Nearly all the important appropriation bills, involving millions upon millions of the public money, will be crowded through under the high pressure system, and Congress may be able to adjourn five weeks hence, as already decided.

SIDNEY.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas continued—That glorious band of Democrats who acted with him in Congress and out of Congress have achieved a triumph. He sought no personal triumph, and would not therefore enter into the question of which of the party has backed down from its original pretensions. Although the government did say at the commencement of the session that Kansas must come in unconditionally under the Lecompton constitution, the administration has receded from that position, and he and his party are asked to recede from the position they have taken because the other party have made so many concessions. But that is no reason he should concede a principle from which he cannot recede. Strike out the land grant and strike out the limitation of the population, and he would vote for the conference proposal at once. In other words, if you wish to make the proposal fair, you must give equal terms to Kansas under whatever terms she elects. How, he asked, would his friend from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter) as a Southern man, like to have congressional intervention brought to influence the admission of new States? The times may be reversed. There may become an anti-slavery majority in Congress, and would he like a grant of millions of acres of bounty lands for a new free State to come in with forty thousand population? After complaining of the want of impartiality which would arise from the board of commissioners of election containing a majority of U. S. officers, he proceeded to say that he was in favor of no territory forming a State government or a constitution until they had the requisite population. He took his stand firmly on the great principle of State equality of rights without reference to their locality or the nature of their institutions. What the consequences will be of the position he has taken he knows not, but if he cannot remain in public life with the principles he maintains, he would rather retire into private life where he could enjoy the approval of his conscience.

Mr. Brown addressed the Senate in favor of the conference substitute, describing it as a peace measure with healing on its wings.

Mr. Toombs warmly defended the conference substitute, denying any bribe of lands. On the contrary the committee refused to give Kansas 17,000,000 of acres, which she asked for.

Mr. Wilson replied to Toombs in reference to the seventeen millions of acres. A direct bribe is offered of hundreds of thousands of acres and of dollars. Two millions of acres of the public lands are advertised to be sold on the 1st of July, and here is a direct bribe of 5 per cent on the sales, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars offered if she will come in before the 1st of July. On the other hand, the direct penalty is that she shall be kept out of the Union, although every one acquainted with Kansas knows that the feeling of that territory is almost unanimous in favor of admission. He then went into a lengthened discussion of the Lecompton constitution, and charged that it was now being attempted to bribe and threaten her into the Union under a project gotten up by the conference committee and intended to be imposed by deceit and fraud.

The chair was suggesting that such expressions were unadvisable, when

Mr. Green rose and said he was one of those referred to, and he felt no hurt.

Mr. Wilson then made the charge of fraud, said he could prove it, and would take the responsibility. He then went over the records of the Kansas election to show that the Administration assented to and approves of them by continuing its countenance to their authors and abettors. He thought the people of Kansas would reject bribes and scorn threats, and could not be got into the Union under this conference scheme except by stupendous and gigantic frauds in voting. The people of Kansas will make a new free constitution and bring it before Congress. If she has sufficient population to come in now as a slave State, you must admit her as a free State, or keep her out at your peril. There is no truce in this substitute, although there would have been peace in the Crittenden bill.

Mr. Green took occasion to refer to Mr. Wilson's charge of fraud and said out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. He would like to put him under oath and cross question him whether there ever were frauds in Kansas till Mr. Wilson went there, and whether he did not send for Jim Lane to concert matters with him.

Mr. Wilson utterly repudiated the charge, and reminded Mr. Green that the frauds were committed by his constituents, the Missourians.

Mr. Bell explained the reasons which would govern his vote, and also compared the Crittenden and conference substitute, showing their relative worth and effect.

Mr. Seward read a paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Tribune, in which incidents having occurred in the committee of conference were related. He said they were mainly correct in their facts, but were colored to convey an erroneous impression that Mr. Green coerced Seward and Howard. Seward exonerated Green, whereupon Green returned the courtesy by moving to adjourn, which Seward, being slightly indisposed, was glad to hear. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. English replied that the bill was drawn up in good English. [Laughter.] He supposed that the gentleman was competent to judge the meaning of the words of the bill.

Mr. Marshall responded that if that was all the answer Mr. English had to give he was willing it should go out to the country with the declaration that the authors of the report were divided as to its meaning. When Mr. Cox was speaking this morning he was reminded of the old hymn:

> "Why should we mourn departed friends,
> Or shake at Death's alarms?
> 'Tis but the voice of *party sounds*,
> To bear him to its arms."

[Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence immediately responded:

> "While the lamp holds out to burn
> The vilest sinner may return."

[Laughter.]

Mr. Marshall—That may be the gentleman's epitaph.

After some conversation between Messrs. Cox and Marshall—

Mr. Giddings said he was about the last to agree to the Crittenden amendment, and his inducement was that he understood that every gentleman of the Douglas wing stood pledged to be his co-worker—to stand by it to the last.

When Mr. Giddings finished he was seized with fainting fits and was conducted from the hall, but soon recovered and returned to his seat.

Mr. Burnett endeavored to ask Marshall a question, but the latter declined to yield the floor. He explained why he had been found voting with the Republicans, and tendered to that party his tribute of thanks for their patriotism. In conclusion, he quoted a remark of the Richmond South newspaper that the issue was—"no more slave States shall come into the Union." He had no fear of disunion. The people of the South will listen to no such clamor. He had exerted himself to get the Republican members to vote as they did with an eye to the fact that there were disunion platforms which that vote would close over forever.

Mr. Hughes demanded the previous question; not seconded, 99 against 105.

Mr. Garnett moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to the second Tuesday in May.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., was tired of this mode of proceeding, and, with the view to bring up the question directly, moved to lay the report on the table as a test question. Motion disagreed to—101 against 113.

Mr. Jones said the vote just taken showed the majority were not against the bill and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second—103 against 107.

Mr. Garnett now wanted a vote taken on his resolution to postpone until the second Tuesday in May. Cries from the Republican side, "Agreed!"

After further debate, without agreeing upon any action, the House, on motion of Mr. Letcher, adjourned by a vote of 122 to 82.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Courier.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The Treasury receipts are again under $600,000 per week, or at a rate less than $30,000,000 per year, with an actual and contemplated expenditure of $80,000,000. In no respect is the Administration more signally unsuccessful than in its financial policy. The Senate is dealing with the ten million bill precisely as it might do with a little private claim whose annual appearance is a part of Congressional history. Notwithstanding that the Secretaries of War, Treasury, and Interior unite in urging its immediate passage as essential to public service in their several departments, the Senate proceeds to dissect items with anatomical minuteness, allowing week after week to slip past without conclusive action or the promise of it. As a matter of course, the Utah war is suspended; for how can the Administration go on laying the basis of new expenditures, when the law-making power pertinaciously refuses to provide for those already made?

It would appear from a general concurrence of rumors that two peace commissioners have been dispatched to arrest the torrent of armed foemen swooping down upon the devoted Saints of Salt Lake. In one direction approaches the mysterious envoy Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, who on the confines of the Mormon region exhibited his credentials under Mr Buchanan's own hand. From the east, McCullough and Powell draw near, with arguments designed to conquer the prejudices of the Mormons against the Government and the army. There is no objections to any of these peace movements, that I am aware of, except that they are unauthorized by law; and, being undertaken during the session of Congress, seem in derogation of its authority.

Mr. C[illegible] and his associates have yet a period of two years of their engagement with the Government. They are about to renew the service at the old rate. It is said, whether upon sufficient authority I am not aware, that they desire to change the Eastern terminus of their line. The best wishes of the country must attend the renewal of the service.

The Senate committee on the postoffice are ready to recommend the extension of the Panama and San Francisco contract for one year. The existing arrangement will terminate on the 30th of October, 1858.

INSPECTOR.

Foreign Missions.—The Missionary Herald for April says the receipts of the American board have fallen off to an alarming extent for several months past. The receipts in January were large ($42,954), but for February they were only $20,771. For the seven months of the financial year up to March 1, they amount to but $183,250; while the proportion, for this time, of the necessary expenses of the year, amounts to $210,000, showing a deficiency of almost $77,000. To meet the expenses, the receipts for the remaining five months must be about $227,000—$45,400 per month. It is apparent, therefore, that earnest effort must be made, or the year will close with a debt very embarrassing to future operations.

We have been imposed upon frequently by heartless and brainless villains who send us notices of marriages and deaths and sign the names of respectable gentlemen to their letters. To avoid imposition, we shall hereafter decline publishing such notices unless sent through some one known to us.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have the details of the news per Canada. Everything of importance was given in our telegraphic dispatch. The following, from a Paris letter, will however be found interesting:

> The close of Lent was followed on Monday by a grand celebration which called from their homes nearly all the citizens of Paris—the opening of the Boulevard de Sebastopol. This grand thoroughfare, hewn through the very centre of Paris, from side to side, is one of the greatest works of modern times. It was commenced in 1853, and is not yet in fact finished, since a certain portion at its termination at the Barriere d'Enfer, where it passes the island in the river, remains unfinished; but the important and difficult part is completed, reaching over a distance of three miles. The portion remaining, much of which is partly done, will be accomplished in a few months, and then Paris can boast another of those wonders in city architecture which have already made her famous.
>
> The ceremony of Inauguration was rendered imposing by the immense display of military, and the crowd that pressed on the whole road from end to end. The National Guard in a double line held one side of the street and the Imperial Guard the other. The Emperor and suite on horseback, escorted by the *Cent-Gardes*, entered the lower end of the new Boulevard at the river (Place du Chatelet), at half-past two. Immediately a flag was hoisted for a signal, and all the curtains which closed the triumphal arches on the route were simultaneously withdrawn, and his Majesty and the public saw for the first time from end to end of the street. These curtains—to give you some idea of the getting up of the affair—were velvet, covered with golden bees.
>
> The Emperor was followed at a short distance by the Empress in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, and attended by her household in carriages, and escorted by the guides of the Imperial Guard. On entering the Boulevard, both the imperial *cortege* passed along at a walk. At the other terminus of the wide road, that is to say at the depot of the Strasbourg railway, their Majesties stopped, and then the inauguration proceedings took place. The Emperor made a speech, was introduced to and complimented the chief engineers and superintendents of the road, decorated five or six of them with the order of the Legion of Honor, looked at the machinery used in the construction of the road, and then returned to the Palace. On Monday evening an illumination of the new boulevard took place. Three long streams of fire suddenly burst forth from each side of the street from end to end, the houses were illuminated, and flags waved along the whole line.
>
> A bill has been introduced into the Legislature for the opening of eleven other great thoroughfares through different parts of the city, at a cost of two millions of francs, one-third to be paid by the State and two-thirds by the city, as heretofore. The bill will pass. The time allowed for their completion is ten years. But it is not intended to occupy more than six years.

FROM UTAH.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows from Fort Leavenworth:

> It was my fortune to meet here Frederick Loba, an ex-high priest of the Mormons, who escaped recently from Salt Lake with his family, and is now in this city. I do not know when I have heard or read a more interesting or remarkable history than his, and within a few days I shall be able to lay it before you in full. For the present I will only say that he is a native of Switzerland, a man of great intelligence and liberal education, an accomplished linguist, and possessing rare conversational powers. He has traveled over and is familiar with every part of Europe, was distinguished in his own land and in Russia for his scientific attainments, and was formerly a prominent official in his native town of Lausanne. But, notwithstanding all this, he became a victim to the strange delusion of Mormonism, and attested his sincerity by forsaking his high, honorable, and independent position at home, and journeying with his family to Salt Lake in 1851, in the confident expectation to find there the Zion of God toward which his cultivated enthusiasm and intense religious zeal had turned with the highest and holiest aspirations.
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> How soul-crushing was his disappointment when he reached the much-longed for "Valleys of the Mountains," to find them the theater of lust and crime of every description and the most disgusting character, perpetrated in the name of religion. His eyes were speedily opened. Once in the city of the Saints, he awoke from his delusion—for his education and refinement were proof against even religious fanaticism and superstition. From that hour his attention was turned to plans for escape from the Valley. Foreseeing, however, that this would be impossible if his purpose should be discovered, he was compelled to conceal his true feelings and appear to join with heart and soul in the ceremonial mummeries from which his judgment turned with intensest loathing. He escaped finally, in April last, and arrived here after suffering incredible hardships, broken down in health, his family all sick, and without a farthing left of the ample means with which he started towards Salt Lake. No one who talks with Mr. Loba can doubt his sincerity, for honesty is stamped in every lineament, and truth beams out from every line of his eloquently simple narrative.
>
> He says, unhesitatingly, that the Mormons will not attempt to resist the U. S. troops if they go out in a body, instead of scattering along the road in small and careless parties, as did the Government wagon trains, which were destroyed upon the plains last season.
>
> Mr. Loba bases his positive opinion that the Mormons will make no attempt at organised resistance, upon his personal knowledge of the fact that they have no *means* of resistance. They have very little ammunition, no gunpowder factory, no material from which to make the powder, none of the appliances essential to that purpose, nor any single man who knows how to make an ounce of explosive material, even if his life depended upon it. Nor have they any artillery, with the exception of a single piece of cannon, a two-pounder, one of a pair given them long since by the United States—the other one having burst while Mr. Loba was in the valley. He asserts that they have no military knowledge, even if they had arms—that their talk about their battalions and regiments and legions is the veriest humbug imaginable—and that their pretences of the possession of abundant armaments are falsehoods unmitigated. They have no iron from which to cast cannon—and if they had the material, they have no foundery, nor any machinery for boring them, nor any mechanic competent to do the work.
>
> Mr. Loba estimates the total population of the Valley at 32,000 souls. Of these, counting every male from 15 to 60 years of age, he estimates that there are not to exceed 7,500 capable of bearing arms—while not more than 3,500 of the whole number, in his opinion, would make even passable soldiers, under drilling by skillful men. Not one in ten of the entire male population have firearms of any description; and a large proportion of those they have are out of repair and worthless. He has no confidence in the statement that the Mormons have fortified Echo Canon, except it may be by digging ditches and poising rocks to be rolled down from the overhanging cliffs. Their boasts of mines under the road, and all that sort of thing, he scouts as nonsense. In short, he considers the Mormons destitute of any effective power of resistance to even the small force under the command of Col. Johnston, and maintains that Brigham Young's entire reliance has been based upon his hope of being able to deter the United States from attempting to deal with him, by lying boasts of his ability to wage a successful resistance.
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> He believes that when Brigham finds his braggadocio has failed, and that the United States authorities are determined to pursue him, he will have a "special revelation from God" instructing him to retire from before the Philistines. In obedience to these directions he will go off with his 2,500 Danites or "Destroying Angels," and, when the troops arrive at Salt Lake, will be found missing. They will probably go Northward to Vancouver's Island, or possibly to the Russian possessions, which they can do easier than go Southward to Sonora, as they are without means of sustenance while crossing the desert lying in that direction. There is no probability that the "Saints" will retire in a body thence, or to sally in predatory bands upon the Gentile troops or civil occupants of the valley.
>
> Perhaps no single incident in connection with Mormon history presents more of horror than the history of hand-cart trains.
>
> Twenty-five hundred honest, simple souls, full of honest faith and zeal—old men and young gentle women and tender children—plunged into the wilderness, never doubting the result. Sad to relate, of that entire band only about two hundred frost-bitten, starving, and emaciated beings lived to tell the story of their sufferings! Mr. Loba himself witnessed the entrance of the survivors, many even of whom were compelled to submit to the rudest kind of surgery for the amputation of limbs already frozen to death! Twenty-three hundred of the devoted band had fallen by the way, tortured victims of hunger and cold, some of them indeed torn by famished wolves, while life still struggled for the victory over famishment and frost! The picture is too horrible to contemplate—but my informant states that its truth is well attested by many persons who soon after passed over the scene of this march of death, and found it strewn with its thousands of ghastly human skeletons! He says, too, that among the Indian tribes of Utah white children are now living, who were picked up from the snow by the savages, and thus rescued from the death which their parents had failed to escape.
>
> The condition of the female portion of the community at Salt Lake is represented as most deplorable. Large numbers of them feel deeply the degradation of their position, and look forward with joy, even to death, as a means of release. When the army shall have reached the Valley, Mr. Loba believes that the greater portion of the female Saints will avail themselves of the protection thus afforded them, and abandon Mormondom. Many of these will do so because of their sufferings, notwithstanding that they still maintain faith in the doctrine of the Saints, while a larger number will because of their intense disgust of the whole affair. I have thus given you a few of the prominent facts and suggestions derived from my intelligent informant. His intensely interesting personal narrative shall be forthcoming as soon as he has had time to make it complete.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

According to the dispatches and letters received by Gen. Herrera, the New Grenadian congress at the latest date was engaged in the consideration of a new federal constitution.

The Cass-Herrera treaty had received a first reading in the Senate and was referred to a committee. The general impression was that it would pass both houses and become the law of the land without, perhaps, several amendments for a better understanding of the several provisions, including that for a coal depot, the privilege to occupy which, it is thought, should be limited to the expiration of the treaty, when the privilege could be renewed.

The States, of this evening, publishes a letter dated from Panama, April 16, in which it is stated that Col. Kinney had been for some time treating with the Mormons with the view of settling them on the Mosquito coast. By the last California steamer he received intelligence that his proposition had been favorably received by the Mormons, and this information enabled him to raise $30,000 cash and $80,000 more in merchandise and supplies, with which, accompanied by twenty followers, he has sailed for Greytown. He expected to obtain through Gen. Lamar permission to colonize the country under the Nicaraguan flag, obligating the colonists to help defend Nicaragua against the encroachments of filibusters. Failing to obtain this privilege he will hoist the Nicaraguan flag, and as this is under British protection, he expects no serious opposition from any quarter.

JUDGE McKEE'S APPOINTMENTS.

George R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Cumberland Ford, Knox county, Thursday, May 6.
Barbourville, Knox county, Friday, May 7.
Manchester, Clay county, Saturday, May 8.
Booneville, Owsley county, Monday, May 10.
Proctor, Owsley county, Tuesday, May 11.
McKee, Jackson county, Wednesday, May 12.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ENGLISH KANSAS BILL.—The telegraph last night brought the unwelcome intelligence that the English Kansas bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a majority of eight votes. It has also, as was expected, passed the Senate and will doubtless become a law.

The passage of this bill will effectually prevent any immediate settlement of the slavery question, and will entail upon the country all the horrors predicted by Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas message of February 2d. The bill was intended to protract sectional agitation, and in this it will be successful. It will serve no other purpose whatever. The debate upon this measure yesterday exhibited in a stronger and more unquestionable light its arrant duplicity and foul trickery, and proved indubitably the base treachery of the anti-Lecompton men who voted for it. They were not allowed by their masters, to whom they had sold their votes, to express their opinions of its provisions. If they had dared to say in their places in the House of Representatives that *they* believed that the English contrivance submitted the Lecompton constitution to the people of Kansas, the Southern fire-eaters would have at once repudiated the bill and it would have been defeated. It has been worked through the House as a measure that has two faces, one for the North and another for the South. The Northern Democrats who voted for it will defend their treachery to popular sovereignty by asserting that it provides for a submission of the Constitution to the people, and the Southern men who voted for it will declare to their constituents—as did Stephens, of Georgia, and Green, of Missouri—that it does *not* submit Lecompton.

Another game of deception is thus begun by the Democratic party. The slavery question is kept open by them for party purposes. The Crittenden-Montgomery amendment offered an opportunity for the entire removal of sectional agitation from the approaching Presidential canvass, and that opportunity has been lost by the selfish partizanship of the Democracy in Congress. They will be held to a strict accountability for this action by the people, and, ere another year has passed, those who voted for Lecompton and for this English subterfuge will be branded indelibly as the betrayers of the South and the enemies of the Union.

We are very decided in our conviction that the people of Kansas, notwithstanding the powerful inducement held out by the English bill, will, by a large majority, vote down the land ordinance, Lecompton constitution and all. And then, if the provisions of the English bill are to be held valid, Kansas will remain for years without a constitution and out of the Union, and, during these years, the strifes, that have hitherto raged not only in Kansas but throughout the country on account of Kansas, will rage on and in all probability with increased violence. As for the Democratic party, it is severed and will remain severed just as much as if the Crittenden-Montgomery bill had been adopted, and probably far more. The whole American people will see that the Lecomptonites have utterly and pusillanimously given up the whole ground upon which they swore to fight till death, and that they have incurred the additional infamy of abandoning it for the sake of a base and miserable fraud, a fraud destined in all probability to be trampled under foot by an indignant and outraged people.

It is unquestionably true, that it has been the custom, whenever a new State has been brought into the Union, to give her a certain amount of public land. The idea however of submitting to the vote of her people the question whether they would *accept* the land is something entirely new in Congressional legislation. Such a question has never been submitted to the popular vote of any State or Territory whatever. Congress has always, and very properly, taken it for granted that land, given by the General Government to a new State, would be accepted.

The English bill, or, as the Madison Courier calls it, the "Bill English Bill," gravely submits to the people of Kansas whether they will accept five millions of acres of land offered them. The motive of this thing is not less manifest than its ridiculousness and absurdity. Mr. English, acting as the servant of political masters, thought that some question or other must be voted on in Kansas in order that the vote might be used as a cover to bring her in under the Lecompton constitution. Yes, it was a part of the plan, the device, the contrivance, that there should be a vote upon *something*, and the trickster, unable to think of anything else, determined that the said vote should be upon the acceptance of a land-ordinance. And thus not only are the people of Kansas to be called on to vote upon a species of question that no people ever did vote on, but their vote upon it is to be used as settling another and a wholly different question, a question regarded throughout the country as one of vast moment.

We do not believe that any other bill, involving so much fraud, trickery, humbug, and monstrous absurdity as this "Bill English Bill" was ever brought forward in either House of Congress.

BACKING UP THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Buchanan office-holders throughout the country are holding public meetings and publishing resolutions approving the President's Kansas policy. When the materials of which these meetings are composed are examined, it is invariably found that they were made up of a few office-holders and Democratic whippers-in who dare not differ with the Administration and who are probably acting under direct orders from Washington. It is a part of the system of the Lecomptonites to hide their weakness by making as loud a noise as possible.

If the anti-Lecompton men in every neighborhood in every State were to hold meetings to express their disapprobation of the Lecompton iniquity, and denounce the Presidential policy as to Kansas, and to declare themselves in favor of the cardinal principle of popular sovereignty and express their admiration of the course of Douglas and Crittenden and Montgomery and Marshall, it would soon be seen that these Lecomptonites with all their noisy resolutions can bring but a small portion of the people of the country to support their rascality. There would then be no doubt that, whatever may be the result of the struggle in Congress, Lecomptonism stinks in the nostrils of the great body of the nation.

When Col. Marshall, in the House of Representatives, intimated that English maintained that the conference bill submitted the Lecompton constitution to the people, English sprang to his feet and demanded to know on what authority Mr. Marshall made that statement. He called on him with an air of injured innocence to name the time and place. He challenged him to prove it. He turned up his nose with ineffable scorn at the bare intimation that he maintained any such thing. Yet this is the man who a few days before solemnly assured his anti-Lecompton colleagues in Congress that he would consent to no arrangement which did *not* submit the Lecompton constitution to the people. Perfidy! thy name is English.

A CURIOUS AND SIGNIFICANT FACT.—We see by letters and telegraphic dispatches from Washington that just about one-half of those members of Congress who go for English's bill declare that, in their opinion, it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people, and, that they would not go for it if it didn't, while the other half protest that, in their view, it does *not* submit the Lecompton constitution to the people, and that they would scorn to go for it if it did. This fact, like a good many others, shows that the English bill is as rascally a piece of political thimblerigging as ever was perpetrated. Men who operate in finance as these Lecomptonites operate in politics are put in pillories, tied to whipping posts, and set to work, with shaved heads and striped tow-breeches, in penitentiaries.

In 1844, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, then one of the most zealous of Whigs, made a speech in the House of Representatives, wherein, after elaborate preparation, he scathed Capt. Rynders and the New York Empire Club with the bitterest and fiercest and most virulent language that he was capable of uttering. We published that speech, and no doubt many of our readers have a vivid recollection of it. The speaker charged upon Rynders a long catalogue of infamous crimes, some of them penitentiary crimes, challenged denial, and avowed his ability and his readiness to establish by proof everything he said.

At that time we thought of Clingman as a man of very little talent but of decided spunk. For the last few years he has been a Democrat, and, in our opinion, one of the worst and meanest of the party. So we are not surprised at the following statement of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, though a man of pride and self-respect would as soon have buried his mouth in the filth of a dung-hill as have done what the North Carolina apostate did:

> A most humiliating spectacle was presented in the House a day or two ago, in which an eminent Democratic member from North Carolina, and one of the acknowledged leaders of his party, was the actor. The gentleman had formerly been a member of the Whig party, and while such had made a speech in Congress, in 1844, giving the then, and still is, a faithful personal history of the notorious Captain of an equally notorious political club in the city of New York.
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> This speech was quoted a few days ago by a member from Ohio, and placed the North Carolinian in a peculiarly awkward predicament. Respect for himself and his friends would have kept him silent, on the principle of not disturbing a nauseous pool more than was necessary, but party discipline required a public retraction of his old statement, inasmuch as the individual he scored so unmercifully, though justly, is now holding one of the most responsible and valuable offices in the gift of the President, and he did not dare to disobey the command of his master.
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> So he stood up in the House hall, swallowed every word he had then uttered, and declared his conviction that the man he had castigated was a highly honorable man and that he had every reason to be proud of him as a political associate. Never before have I seen a man, regarded as high-minded and independent, place himself in a position so abject and contemptible, and I hope never to witness the like again.

Edward Dassling, the Prussian, who was arrested at Paducah some time ago on a charge of being a fugitive from justice from Prussia, where it was alleged that he had committed a forgery, has been discharged by Judge Williams, of the McCracken Circuit Court, the Judge decided that the depositions in Prussia could not be admitted as competent evidence. Quite a demonstration was made by the people upon the discharge of the accused, but the Judge rebuked it, and said that he had not been guided in his decision by popular feeling. Directly after the result of the trial was made known, Mr. Lepan and the Prussian police officer were arrested upon a charge of false imprisonment. The sentiment in Paducah was entirely with Dassling.

> "Historians," says an exchange, "are badly engaged in collecting a few simple remnants of the past." Had they not better rather go a few Lecomptonites now, while they are fresh?—*Louisville Democrat.*

If they are to be gathered up while they are fresh, there had better be special haste in the matter. They won't keep long. Most of them are getting offensive already.

REPUDIATING THE CHEAT.—The day after Mr. English's bill was reported to the Senate, the Ohio Statesman, an anti-Lecompton Democratic organ, declared in favor of it under the distinct impression that it proposed to submit the Lecompton constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas. Having observed, with feelings of admiration, the fearless and resolute course of the editors of that paper, we ventured to express a confident hope, that, when they should discover their mistake as to the provisions of the English bill, they would reject and scorn it. And we are glad to see that our confident hope was not misplaced. From the last number of the Statesman we copy the following:

> Practically, the people of Kansas may get rid of the Lecompton constitution by voting down the new ordinance. But, we ask, why is such scrupulous care and great ingenuity exercised in order to withhold, in terms, the constitution itself from the vote of the people? Why does the preamble state the gross falsehood, that the people of Kansas have formed this constitution? They have not done so. The constitution is lacking the last and greatest essential—the ratification of the people, they desiring to have it submitted to their votes. All this shuffling is used for the purpose of avoiding a frank, honest affirmation of the great Democratic principle of *popular sovereignty* laid down in the Cincinnati platform. Had the report been as first reported—a frank and fair submission of the constitution itself—the popular sovereignty principle would have been fully vindicated. As it stands, we had much sooner the whole matter should be tabled, and Quitman's resolution adopted, to apply to Kansas and all other Territories.
>
> We do not agree with the Louisville Democrat when it says that it is no matter how the Lecomptonites get down, so they get down. It does matter. Hereafter, no more Democratic declarations in the preamble ought not to be tolerated upon this subject of the formation of constitutions; neither do we like the vague and tricky language in the bill, about the submission of the constitution to be afterward formed, in case this is rejected.

The Louisville Democrat, which is here referred to, gave in at first, like the Ohio Statesman, its adhesion to the English bill under the full belief that the bill required the submission of the Lecompton constitution to a popular vote. When the editor of the Democrat discovered the imposition practiced upon himself and others in this matter and found out what the bill actually was, he ridiculed very effectively its wretched absurdities and denounced its injustice, but, on the whole, evinced no special disinclination to see it adopted by Congress. The more he reflects upon the bill, however, the more he despises it, and we think that the annexed paragraphs from his paper of yesterday show that he despises it enough to desire with all his heart that it shall be kicked out of Congress:

> We presume that the honest Lecompton men in this State, who have been in earnest for the admission of Kansas, will be confounded to see the imposture that has been practiced upon them. It was a great Southern measure, and its defeat demonstrated that no slave State could be admitted into the Union. When the vote was finally taken and it appeared that the measure was defeated, the Governor of Alabama was to call a convention to see what could be done; and other Southern States were to follow the example. It was to be the test of Democracy; and all who did not support it were to be regarded as traitors and renegades. Suddenly the test is dropped and a new one is to be gotten up; and that is the manner in which the Lecompton Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas. It must be submitted. It is found impossible to avoid that; but the people there are to be asked one question, while they are to answer another. They are asked—Do you accept or reject the proposition that Congress makes about land; and they are to answer—We desire admission into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, under the proposition set forth; or, We do not desire it. They are asked one question and required to answer a different one; and the answer is to be acted upon.
>
> This is now the test of Democracy to which all are to submit. All are to be Abolitionists who do not fall down and worship this new calf. The old beast had horns; but this is a mule, without the capital appendages. We do not, indeed, know if it is like anything in the Heaven above, or the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth; therefore it can be worshiped without any breach of the fourth commandment. It has no merits to boast of, for any section of the Union. The South, in sustaining it, gives up all show of principle. There could not be a more complete sell invented. The South has more reason to be insulted by the thing than by a straightout defeat. She not only surrenders the principle she has been contending for, but an attempt is made to cheat her—to humbug her—with shadowy forms without substance. It only shows that the demagogues, who have been howling about the interests of the South, were not earnest in their zeal. They have, at last, failed in admitting Kansas with the Lecompton concern, unsanctioned by the people of the Territory; and now they are quite as unanimous and eager for the new scheme of submission, which gives the whole matter into the hands of the people—the acceptance of land, constitution, admission, and all, in a mass.
>
> Contemptible forms are now to be the tests of Democracy. The substance is given up—surrendered; and the point of honor with the South, as well as her interests, sacrificed; and now a small juggle, to save the appearance of some political aspirants, is to be made another test of Democracy.
>
> They concede every point at issue, practically; but in such a juggling, disingenuous, and roguish-looking way, that they are not likely to conciliate any one. None accept it without derision. It answers only as a substitute for a great wrong its authors were not able to accomplish.

All the New York papers describe the great pageant which recently took place in that city in honor of the persons who tried to assassinate Louis Napoleon and did assassinate and mangle more than a hundred others. The pageant, so far as numbers were concerned, was an immense success. According to the New York Express, at least ten thousand persons were in the procession, and, of these ten thousand, nineteen-twentieths were men whose origin and antecedents are all under a cloud; fierce-looking foreigners, speaking strange languages, and enunciating sentiments that probably were never enunciated before away from the faubourgs of Paris, the cellars of Berlin, and the garrets of Milan. Murder was exhibited as one of the graces, and assassination, the meanest of all crimes, was eulogised as not only a right, but a duty, which no true lover of liberty any where should shrink from!

The following reflections of the New York Express are just and forcible. We believe that the time is at hand when the thousand desecrations of our soil by thousands and tens of thousands of foreign ruffians will open wide the eyes of all parties in this country to the evil influences of the base flatteries and contemptible cajoleries by which the mass of foreigners especially in our large cities have been made vain and insolent:

> But, after all, it is well that this shameful exhibition took place—because the Metropolitan police may know, now, how many assassins, or assassin advocates, we have in this city. True, it was known before that mysterious murders were on the increase; that men were stabbed, when the nights are dark and thrown into the rivers; that horrible assassinations have been of frequent occurrence, especially in quarters whereto these fierce-looking strangers are most in the habit of assembling. But it was never known till last night that ten thousand assassins from Europe have their rendezvous here. Assassins, we say, for if these "Red" men are sincere and honest in what they themselves say in their speeches—as sketched by our reporters—they are ready to slay, or to stab, in the dark, all who may chance to come under their condemnation as enemies, or in enemy of what they choose to call "The Rights of the Peoples." It may be an Emperor to-day. It may be a Queen or a President to-morrow. The doctrine, be it known, is universal in its application, and not hemmed in by geographical boundaries. It may be practiced at the White House in Washington, as well as at the Tuilleries in Paris—or it may manifest itself just as legitimately in destroying the Governor of an American State, or the Mayor of an American city, as in firing off its infernal machinery to deal death and destruction all around, in the streets of the French capital. These men, remember, do not go for the French Republic, nor the Roman Republic, nor the German Republic, merely—to quote their own words, they go for the "*Universal Republic.*" The United States is included in their programme—and the United States, hence, is just as much a field for the dissemination and practice of these doctrines as Europe could be, were they permitted to preach and practice them.
>
> It behooves us, then, to keep an eye upon these professed murder mongers. When ten thousand foreigners turn out in our streets to recognize assassination as a "sacred principle," it is time for the city police to wake up; for, it is not safe to indulge any fine drawn distinction between theory and practice in such cases, because we may be sure that he who has murder on his lips, has it in his heart, and that an assassin in principle is just as carefully to be watched as an assassin in fact.

The Baltimore American has some reflections upon the same subject that are well worthy of the earnest attention of every patriotic American citizen, be his political opinions what they may:

> We may hope, however, that the lesson which lies upon the surface of this demonstration will not be entirely disregarded. That from its revolting aspects we may gather the fact that a school of foreign opinions and practices is growing up in our midst which is thoroughly obnoxious to our generally instincts and deserves to be placed under an especial ban. It is filled with ideas at war with order and decency, and ill-disposed to submit to anything in the shape of law. Its disciples come to this country not to receive the benefits of our institutions and become prosperous, self-controlled citizens under the laws which we have approved, but they come to reform and to improve us, to enlighten our minds and to engraft upon our society, if possible, the insane ideas and impossible systems with which they have disgraced the name and injured the cause of liberty in their own lands. They deride our religious instincts, debauch our moral habits, set up the rhapsodies of Socialism against the purity of the marriage tie and the sacredness of the family relation, and, in short, where they should be humble learners and grateful recipients of the equal rights to which they are so liberally admitted, they are the arrogant asserters of a liberty they do not understand and are unfitted to enjoy. They should be taught that here in the United States we have no occasion, and therefore no pretext, for Jacobinism, Red Republicanism, or any of the vagaries which have grown up in the heated atmosphere of the European clubs. That the degree of liberty, equality, and fraternity which we enjoy is satisfactory to us as Americans, that conspiracies, assassinations, and revolutions are not needed, and if not satisfied with our constitutional government, the way is open for their return to Europe. We have no sympathy for and want nothing of a false democracy which clamors for its rights alone and ignores its duties.

The following are the mail lettings, made on Monday by the Postoffice Department at Washington, for Kentucky and Tennessee:

> *Kentucky.*—Route 9,501, Louisville to Cairo, 376 miles and back three times a week, Sherley & Sherlock; $24,750. Route 9,502, Louisville to Shawneetown, Ill., Sitchell, Forth, & [illegible]; $17,[illegible]; three times a week, four horse coach. Route 9,503, Louisville to Cincinnati, Sherley & Sherlock; $9,000; steamboat. Route 9,504, Louisville to Lexington, Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R. Co.; $1,400; daily, and twice daily when cars so run. Route 9,505, Louisville to Lebanon, Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. and Messrs. Carter & Thomas; $31,000. Route 9,506, Louisville to New Haven, Geo. A. Armstrong; $2,400; four horse coaches. Route 9,506, Louisville to Frankfort, Witherspoon & Saffell; $1.74; two horse coaches. Route 9,508, Louisville to Chaplin, Young & Brown; $900; four horse coaches to Taylorsville, residue two horse coaches. Route 9,525, Lexington to Covington, Poore & Williams, $3,400; star service. Route 9,527, Lexington to Owingsville, [illegible] & Wright, $1,[illegible]; star bid. Route 9,528, Lexington to London, Irvine & Hawkins; $6,300; four horse coaches. Route 9,530, Nicholasville to Danville, Geo. A. Armstrong, $1,200; four horse coaches. Route 9,531, Nicholasville to Harrodsburg, Irvine & Hawkins, $2,[illegible]; four horse coaches. Route 9,564, Maysville to Paris, Wolverton & Hopkins, $2,343; two horse coaches—to be increased to four horse coaches if required. Route 9,[illegible], London to Russellville, Henry Leegrand J. C. Fogg, $3,742; four horse coaches. Route 9,[illegible], Stanford to [illegible], Irvine & Hawkins, $1,[illegible]; four horse coaches. Route 9,617, Stanford to Albany, H. T. Goff, $1,700. Route 9,618, Danville to London, W. M. Smith, $1,200 99. Route 9,619, Danville to Lebanon, Robertson & Thomas, $7,125; four horse coach every other day. Route 9,620, Harrodsburg to Lebanon, Robertson & Thomas, $1,2[illegible]; two horse coaches. Route 9,631, Lebanon to Glasgow, Robertson & Thomas, $5,950; four horse coaches, six times a week to Greensburg; thence to Glasgow every other day, four horse coaches eight months; residue horse. Route 9,637, Lebanon to Bardstown, J. H. Thomas, $1,[illegible]; two horse coaches. Route 9,[illegible], Campbellsville to Columbia, Robertson & Thomas, $1,740; four horse coaches, six times a week. Route 9,[illegible], Bowling Green to Columbus, N. L. Gray, $11,[illegible]; four horse coaches. Route 9,673, Hopkinsville to Henderson, John D. Hardwick, $2,[illegible].
>
> *Tennessee.*—Route 10,003, Nashville to Russellville; Edward S. Hockersmith, $550; star bid; four-horse coaches. Route 10,004, Nashville via Hopkinsville; [illegible] & [illegible], $2,[illegible]; star. Route 10,005, Nashville to Lebanon; Major A. Price, $1,[illegible]; four-horse coaches. Route 10,007, Nashville to Huntingdon; Jesley Fogg and Miller & Fogg, $5,[illegible]; four-horse coaches. Route 10,008, Nashville to Waynesboro; Carter, Thomas, & Hough, $4,000; two-horse coaches. Route 10,009, Nashville to Tuscumbia; Carter, Thomas, & Hough, $4,000; four-horse coaches. Route 10,064, McMinnville to Loudon; M. A. Price, $4,450; four-horse coaches to Sparta, two-horse stages residue. Route 10,081, Knoxville to Cumberland; Richard J. Tarrant, $[illegible]; four-horse coaches to [illegible], two-horse hack or coach thence to Jacksborough, residue horse. Route [illegible], Knoxville to Maryville, with extension to Montvale Springs; William Cobborn, $1,[illegible]; four-horse coaches. Route 10,0[illegible], Rutledge to Dandridge; M. Goldman, $1,[illegible]; two-horse coaches six times a week. Route 10,102, [illegible] to Lemar; D. C. Dunn, $4,300; once a week to Taylorsville, and extended to four-horse coaches three times a week. Route 10,103, Taylorsville to Abingdon; D. C. Dunn, $3,[illegible]; four-horse coaches three times a week. Route 10,114, Greenville to Asheville; R. L. Blair, $3,750; four-horse coaches six times a week. Route 10,171, Clarksville to Paris; Alexander A. Bagwell, $1,275. Route 10,177, Camden to Hickman; Shaver & Irvine, $2,770; two-horse hacks. Route 10,180, Huntingdon to Jackson; R. K. Flowers, $3,[illegible]; four-horse coaches nine miles, then wagons. Route 10,183, Huntingdon to Brownsville; Joseph Hammersley, $[illegible]. Route 10,[illegible], Waynesboro to Corinth; Jno. T. [illegible], $1,500; two-horse coaches. Route 10,[illegible], Waynesboro to Jackson; Carter, Thomas, & Hough, $3,000. Route 10,2[illegible], Stantonville to Tuscumbia; John T. Chidester, $[illegible]; star bid. Route 10,213, Bolivar to Raleigh; M. A. Price, $1,[illegible]; star.

It seems to be perfectly understood in Indiana and at Washington, that Mr. English was not the inventor of the bill that bears his name. That bill is not too rascally, but it is too ingenious in its rascality, to have originated with him. He has little enough conscience to have got the thing up, but he has too little brain.

The Administration says to the people of Kansas, you may vote upon the question of taking the land we offer you, and, if you vote "yes," you will be taken into the Union with the Lecompton constitution. The Administration might with just as much sense and propriety have said, you may vote as to the truth of the Bible, and, if you vote in the affirmative, in you come with the Lecompton instrument.

A Democratic editor in Illinois, whom we will not name, received a new impulse the other day. *He was shockingly kicked.* He swears however that he will "still stand erect." We suppose he will stand up because it hurts him to sit down.

DETAILS BY THE MOSES TAYLOR.

From Central America.—We have files of the Panama Star and Herald to the 18th inst. The local news is of no interest, but information had been received at Panama of the ratification by the New Granadian Senate of the Cass-Herrera convention, in relation to the difficulties between that country and the United States.

By the provisions of this convention New Granada recognizes its responsibility to make compensation for damages caused by the riot of April 15, 1856. The amount of these damages to be assessed by two commissioners, one to be appointed by each Government. In case of disagreement an arbitrator to be appointed by the commissioners, or if they cannot agree in the selection, by the Minister of Prussia in the United States. The decision of this commission is to be final, and the Government of New Granada stipulates to set apart for payment of the damages one half of the sums to be received from the Panama Railroad on account of the inter-oceanic mails, and of the dividends from its net receipts, and to provide other means if these be found insufficient. The commissioners are to issue certificates for the awards, to be redeemed within eight years, in equal semi-annual payments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, the first payment to be made within six months after the closing of the commission.

The convention permits the United States to buy or lease a tract of not more than one hundred acres in one of the islands of the Bay of Panama, for a coal depot, and to erect wharves and landings thereon, the same to be exempt from taxation of all kinds.

The Panama Star and Herald translates a portion of a report of the Attorney General of New Granada submitting the new constitution of the republic to Congress, for its action, in which he says:

"But if it is believed that this proposed reform should not be adopted, it appears necessary to adopt some other course rather than to remain in the situation in which we were placed by the law of June 15, 1857.

"What shall this course be?

"*The incorporation of the States of New Granada into the American Union, under the same conditions as the States that already form that Confederacy.*

"If we do not reorganize ourselves on a solid basis, such an incorporation is for us the means of resolving the difficulties under which we labor.

"This course will be better than to remain in the situation we now are in.

"Let us become a part of the American Union, and the States of New Granada will find themselves in the same condition as are the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States of the confederation; enjoying externally the protection the power of that great people can insure us; and preserving our government and the means of bettering our internal condition, without risk from those bandalic incursions with which we are at present threatened."

The steamer Columbus, from San Jose de Guatemala and the intermediate Central American ports, arrived at Panama on the 6th inst. The papers before us, however, contain no news except from Nicaragua. A letter from Granada, dated March 28, says:

> Webster is in Managua; he has been here about three months working for Vanderbilt, almost against hope, and with an energy incredible. He has at length succeeded in getting a contract giving the transit to Vanderbilt, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President Martinez. But here it rests. The Assembly have not yet ratified the contract, and, without their ratification, the document is worthless. But if White & Co. do not quickly set about opening the road the contract, it is probable, will be given to Vanderbilt, notwithstanding the agreement with other parties. Meantime during all this delay, the country is going to rack and ruin; the little money in the country is going out and none coming in. Commerce is almost completely paralysed, and agriculture exhibits itself but feebly.

The same writer, in a postscript dated March 30, remarks:

> The Cass-Yrizarri treaty was ratified, contrary to all expectation, on Saturday, the 28th inst.
>
> I have read the document, embracing about thirty articles, and these are the chief features:
>
> The United States is empowered to open and keep open the transit.
>
> San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sud to be free ports: Americans to be allowed to live in the country, marry, and hold real estate, without taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Nicaragua.
>
> American merchants to be allowed to introduce their goods at the same rates as those which native merchants pay.
>
> The United States to be allowed to place troops on the transit, when it (the United States) shall deem it necessary, for the security of the same.
>
> The ship canal or railroad to be considered under American protection.
>
> Colonizers who buy land and settle in the country, and take allegiance to the same, to be protected by the United States, if Nicaragua fails to do so.
>
> The United States to be allowed to disembark forces, &c., for the maintenance of a naval station.
>
> All Americans taking the oath of allegiance, to become instantly citizens.
>
> The United States to protect the transit (i. e. the state) against all foreign invasion, and to maintain internal quietude.
>
> American citizens, naturalized or otherwise, to have all civil rights in quality with native Nicaraguans.
>
> Vanderbilt's prospects are nearly fallen to the ground. The day of the ratification of the treaty, the Assembly granted an extension of time to November, to the White Stebbins Company.

From the Southern Coast.—From Peru, the latest intelligence is furnished in the annexed extract from the correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald:

> CALLAO, March 27, 1858.
>
> The last act of the Castilla and Vivanco revolution was concluded on the days of the 7th and 8th of this month, by one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought in South America, and Castilla is now master of Arequipa. Vivanco, with a few friends, has retired to Bolivia. The loss on both sides was over two thousand killed and the city is filled with wounded.
>
> Next to the excitement caused by the news of the fall of Arequipa, is the arrival of the U. S. frigate Merrimac. She has been crowded with visitors every day since her arrival, and as yet the crowd continues.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have San Francisco papers to the 5th inst., half a month later than our previous advices. The news is of but little importance. From the summary of the San Francisco Bulletin prepared for transmission by the steamer, we copy the following:

> *State.*—Since the last steamer sailed with the mails for the East, this State has been visited by a succession of heavy rains, which will be of incalculable benefit to both farmers and miners. This opportune fall of rain secures us, unless in the event of some unusual disaster, good grain crops to the ensuing harvest. It will also enable the miners to prolong their industrious efforts in many localities where a scarcity of water is generally the greatest obstacle to be contended with in searching for gold. On the 17th March there was considerable of a hail storm, followed by a "sharp cold snap," which extended over a wide surface of country and did much injury to the fruit trees, just beginning to bud and blossom. In San Jose and Santa Clara valleys, the damage is thought to have been very severe.
>
> A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature prohibiting the immigration of negroes and mulattoes to this State, and requiring those already here to register their names and obtain a license. The bill has many friends in and out of the Legislature, but it will hardly pass. An effort was made to include the Chinese among the races prohibited, but it was not agreed to in the Assembly. A bill has since been introduced to prohibit Chinese immigration.
>
> The Supreme Court of the State having recently decided that the patent from the United States to John C. Fremont, of the Mariposa lands, does not vest in him the ownership of the precious metals found therein, great rejoicing has been made by the miners of Mariposa. The decision is not final, however. The Federal Supreme Court may make a different ruling.
>
> *City.*—The fugitive slave case, wherein C. A. Stovall, of Mississippi, seeks to get possession of a negro boy named Archey, has continued to occupy public attention here. It will be recollected that after protracted legal proceedings in the State Courts, the negro was given up to his master by a decree of the Supreme Court. Stovall attempted then to carry off his slave by the steamer of March 5th, but was prevented by a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Freelon, of the Court of Sessions of San Francisco. The proceedings under the writ were prolonged several days, and terminated by the negro being set at liberty. Before he could leave the court-room, however, he was re-arrested by authority of a process from a United States Commissioner, issued under the Fugitive Slave act.
>
> Martin Gallagher, one of the vigilance committee expatriated, has recently returned to this city from the Sandwich Islands, and has begun an action against the captain and owners of the bark Yankee, which carried him away, for $25,000 damages, which he alleges he suffered by his banishment.
>
> Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city on the afternoon of the 23d of March, by the news of the disappearance of R. Kallersburger, the Swiss Consul, and member of the heretofore respectable firm of Rutte & Co. Kallersburger was regarded as a wealthy man, and had a large credit; and it is said that he borrowed a considerable amount of money, which he has lost in speculating in real estate. What has become of him is not yet known with certainty. A number of attachments were levied upon the house of Rutte & Co., as soon as the news of his flight leaked out, and the concern closed up.
>
> The brig Cornelia, a regular trader between San Francisco and Mazatlan, with a cargo of salt, lumber, and $20,000 in silver dollars, had been abandoned at sea. The Captain, Bennett, and crew took to the boats and arrived at San Diego, where they reported that they had abandoned the ship in consequence of a leak, which had gained on them in spite of all exertions. It turned out, however, on investigation, that the Captain had himself scuttled the ship and had taken away the treasure and buried it on the shore. Upon being arrested he confessed to the crime.
>
> A shock of an earthquake was felt in this city at a quarter past eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of 2d April. Brick buildings were shaken and the inmates frightened a little, but no serious damage was done.
>
> During the month of March, out of a population of eighty thousand in the city and county of San Francisco, the deaths were 98. In February the deaths were 94.
>
> The news brought by the steamer John L. Stephens that the opposition line of steamers had been stopped, created no little excitement in town. There were about fifteen hundred miners here awaiting a passage, who, on hearing the news, held an indignation meeting on Portsmouth square, and voted to proceed to San Pedro, whence they intended to start overland to Texas. The steamer Senator sailed on the 3d instant, with a number of the adventurers on board, all of whom refused to go on the mail line at the raised prices.
>
> Large importations of merino sheep are being made here from Australia. They bring low prices, and thrive remarkably well in this climate.
>
> The great religious revival going on in the Atlantic States is beginning to be felt here. The religious enthusiasm is increasing, and revivals are expected in several of the churches. The attendance at churches has very much increased of late.

From the Sandwich Islands.—By way of San Francisco we have advices from Honolulu to the 13th of March. The news is not important.

Some Sisters of Charity are on their way from France to establish a school for young ladies in Honolulu.

A great water spout passed over Waikapu on the 20th of February. The Honolulu Advertiser says:

> The heavens gathered blackness, and the clouds were borne to and fro by conflicting winds, and a water spout was formed and carried to the summit of the mountains between Waikapu and Ukumehame and then discharged. The torrent rolled down on each side, bearing all before it; the branch of the water spout that came down to Waikapu uprooted huge trees and strewed them out over the plain, dug up and removed large fields of kalo, and carried away considerable portions of arable land, leaving deep fissures and piles of stone instead. Many families who before the catastrophe sent food to market were left destitute. The water came down in a body like a mighty wall fifteen or twenty feet high, with such majesty that it would not follow the windings of the brook, but rushed over whatever lay in its way, cutting its own path. Several cattle and horses were caught in its track and drowned. Several dwelling houses were destroyed, and greater damage was done at Ukumehame than at Waikapu.
>
> We learn from Lahaina on Monday last, that three whales were killed in sight of the town, cow, calf, and bull. Two were killed by natives and one by Captain King, of the American whaleship Sharon. The natives belong to the whaling-station of Mr. Kaikamahaole, close to Lahaina, and we learn that, in his temporary absence at Honolulu, his wife had taken charge of the business and went in the boat herself superintending the capture and the saving of the whales. Talk of native indolence hereafter! We learn, also, that the ship Dover had fastened to two whales in Hilo bay, and got one.—*Polynesian, March 6.*

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senate.—Mr. Doolittle of Wis. offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Columbia river at Walla Walla, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill was resumed.

Mr. Broderick of California said that after the matter had been so ably discussed he would not make a lengthened speech. He was opposed to it, and would vote against the bill reported by the committee of conference for several reasons, the most potent of which is that it prohibits Kansas from coming into the Union as a free State during the continuance of power of the present Administration. That Territory has but 35,000 population now, and if she does not swallow the Lecompton constitution five or six years must elapse before she will have the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was even less objectionable to him than the conference substitute.

House.—Mr. English of Ind., called for the regular order, being the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark of N. Y., said that he had intended to give his reasons for voting against the substitute, but a night's sickness had left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would merely now say that he regarded this new scheme as eminently objectionable in form and still more dangerous in substance. He would seek the floor on some future occasion to declare his views upon the subject.

Mr. Bryan of Texas gave the reasons why he had acted with the little squad of Southern members on this subject. After alluding to the remark of Senator Seward that he regarded the battle between freedom and slavery as already fought. He said that he would do nothing to [illegible] the union of the South for the protection of the South, which is much needed.

Mr. Shorter, of Ala., said he had, with five or six Southern Democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He had wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of the substitute bill. He now found that the general construction was that it did not refer the Lecompton constitution back to the people of Kansas. If he believed it did he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) had said that the constitution was not to be submitted, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. English) by his silence had acquiesced in that view. Therefore, he (Shorter) would now cooperate with the friends of the measure and vote for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that his colleague (Cox), at the commencement of the session took the banner of popular sovereignty in hand and triumphantly defended it, but now, in full view of victory, he beat a retreat.

Mr. Cox wished to say that he thought the amendment which the House had passed the best, but, as that could not become a law, he was willing to take the next best under the circumstances.

Mr. Campbell then asked Mr. Cox whether he understood the bill presented by the committee of conference as submitting the Lecompton constitution to the vote of the people?

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, objected to Mr. Cox answering the question.

Mr. Cox replied, however, that, although the constitution was not submitted directly, yet in effect the people of Kansas will have the opportunity to say whether they want it. Mr. Campbell wanted an unequivocal answer. He then produced a letter written by Mr. Cox, dated February 6, in which the latter stated that while he had a vote it should never be dragged in the Lecompton mire, and that, so help him God, he never could do otherwise. Yes, remarked Mr. Campbell, my colleague said he would vote for no proposition which would not submit the constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Cox said he still endorsed that letter.

Mr. Campbell referred to the fact that about 20 anti-Lecompton Democrats were pledged on a high point of personal honor to stand to the end by the Montgomery-Crittenden amendment in company with the Republicans.

Mr. Groesbeck of Ohio replied that he had made no such pledge and had no such understanding or consultation.

Mr. Campbell replied that he didn't make the assertion with reference to that gentleman, and asked Mr. Groesbeck whether he understood this bill as submitting the constitution.

Mr. Groesbeck said that in effect it did.

Mr. O. Jones of Pa. remarked that he had never given a pledge to Mr. Campbell or anybody else that he would stand by the Montgomery amendment or any other measure.

Mr. Campbell asked whether he did not meet with what were known as the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and whether or not a committee was appointed with power to represent and speak for them to another body.

Mr. Jones replied that he met on one or two occasions with certain Democrats, but no committee of that kind was appointed or authorised to pledge his vote on any subject.

Mr. Campbell then asked him whether the bill submitted the constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to let the people construe that for themselves. [Laughter.]

Friday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senate.—Mr. Toombs, from the committee on the deficiency bill, reported that the two houses were unable to come to an agreement.

Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would again move that the Senate recede.

Mr. Houston moved to take up his resolution on the Mexican Protectorate. He made some verbal alterations and asked that it be referred.

On motion of Mr. Mason it was laid on the table.

House.—Mr. Bonham moved the previous question.

Mr. Grow moved, but the House refused to order, a call of the House.

Mr. Haskin obtained consent to make a few remarks. He said that Mr. Cox at a certain time was not only opposed to this Lecompton constitution, but on Monday last, late in the afternoon, came to his desk and read a letter which he had written to the Ohio Statesman, denouncing the report of the committee of conference as the most infamous that could be made, and denouncing the chairman for having made such a report.

Cox, earnestly—That is not true.

Mr. Haskin—I can prove it by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Harris.

Mr. Cox—I can furnish the letter. [Cries of "order." The Speaker requested gentlemen to take their seats.]

The Speaker reminded Mr. Haskin that his remarks were assuming a personal character. He could give reasons for or against the bill, but not use personalities.

Mr. Haskin said he was simply giving facts in connection with the Lecompton fraud, and could prove what he had stated. Twenty three Democrats had started out against the Senate bill and only twelve were left—an equal number with the Apostles. The gentleman from Ohio had seen new light, and he asked him to give it to the country.

Mr. Cox replied that he had stated yesterday that his first impression was against the conference report, and he now repeated that it did not entirely meet his views. In his letter to the Ohio Statesman he gave his opinion and objections. At that time his impressions were against the report, because he thought it discriminated against free, and in favor of slave States, but he had conversed with Gov. Walker, and on learning from him that Kansas will next fall have sufficient population under the federal ratio for a member of Congress, he took the report as the best he could get. The gentleman from New York should not insinuate that he was a Judas. That gentleman knew full well that no one from the administration nor any other source dared approach him on the subject. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.] He had acted with an honest mind and pure heart, for himself. Any man who insinuated to the contrary was not worthy of a place on this floor, nor would he be, if he had betrayed confidence and proved recreant to all he had heretofore said or done. He appealed to heaven for the rectitude of his intentions. The constitution was practically, though not in form submitted to the people of Kansas and they would have a chance to kill it. He asked Haskin whether there had been falsehood or recreancy on his part.

Mr. Haskin—I leave the country to judge.

Mr. Cox [with earnest and excited gesticulation]—made a reply which was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

The Speaker loudly rapped and said he would prohibit any language approaching personalities.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

The Speaker repeatedly rapped and called to order.

During the roll call the House was unusually quiet.

The result adopting the Kansas report was, yeas 112, nays 103. [Applause accompanied by hisses.]

Mr. English moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to. Yeas 113, nays 100.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution authorizing any two members of the committee to investigate the affairs.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the concurrence of that body with the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., made a statement in behalf of Mr. Haskin and Mr. Cox saying that the former withdrew any imputation on the personal integrity of Cox, who cheerfully accepted Mr. Haskin's explanation.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Friday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Senate.—Mr. Seward took the floor. He said: The Kansas bill has gone into conference and comes out an artifice, a trick of legislative legerdemain. Both ends of the capitol are engaged to-day in attempting to take the pieces and put together this legislative puzzle. He had little talent and no taste for this sort of legislation. He illustrated his position by reference to a perpetual motion machine and automaton chess players, which, like the conference project, were gotten up for the purpose of not being explained by one side to the other. He objected to the conference bill because it presented a false issue to the people. The true question at issue is the submission of the constitution directly to the people. The question of public lands has nothing to do with that, inasmuch as lands are the dowry of all new States. The land question does not occupy one line of the eighteen hundred quarto pages of the Kansas debate. It is therefore a *feigned issue*. Besides the question of numbers is equally new, dating only from the action of the Conference Committee, a question that Kansas has enough population for a slave State, and just half enough for a free State.

Mr. Seward then referred severely to Mr. Pugh, saying that he (Seward) in '54 stood for the admission of Kansas as a free State. He stands there now. He cared not for numbers, if she had ten hundred or ten hundred thousand, or if she even reached the population of China, he would not add one vote for her admission as a slave State. As to his estimate formerly made of her growing population, he predicted it on the face of her being a free State. He never promised repeal pro rata for her as a slave State; was not so young when he first saw, in the play of Othello, the gentle daughter of the Senator of Venice married to the Moore, in the first act, not to know that discord would follow—in the second death and desolation. Further, he objected to the bill because it bears equivocation on its face. It purports to be submission of her dowry, but it submits Lecompton. It is so regarded by Democratic presses. He read from Cox's (of Ohio) speech, that the sense of the people was to be taken on Lecompton, although it was not directly submitted. It was like voting by black and white balls in the Masonic lodges, without saying anything about the candidate who is waiting. Thus, indirectness and equivocation are on the bill, and double entendres in legislation are an immortality. However, if you make a slave barrier across this latitude of 46 deg., you interpose a barrier to progress more insurmountable than the Rocky Mountains or Sierra Nevada. It amazes him when he hears patriotic men talk of removing the Capital. If you confine slavery within its legitimate limits, the Capital of this Nation may remain where it is, and the empire may grasp the pole and the equator. But no such destiny awaits you if you separate it by a slave barrier, the Atlantic free from the Pacific free States. Further, this bill is nothing but Lecompton and Lecompton.

What thinks the Senator from Pennsylvania, representing the first free State? the Senator from Rhode Island of Roger Williams's memory? the Senator from Iowa, the Senator from California, whose State was saved from slavery by efforts other than his own. The Senators from the State of Indiana have another question to settle with their people at home. What answer will they give to this proposal which leaves only the semblance and not the choice of liberty.

Addressing himself next to the [illegible] board, he said the ghosts on the [illegible] are not more [illegible] and ghastly than are the [illegible] of [illegible] of Kansas who [illegible]. He had no [illegible] in the [illegible] element of this board. He has [illegible] that some would cry shame. He neither dispara-

ged or defamed the President, but he consoled himself that once more in Virginia stood shame on Patrick Henry. Men were not coming in favor to cry "shame on God, and they were no friends of liberty who in the Senate bear to oppose Kings or Presidents.

Here Mr. Bigler announced that the bill had passed the House. Considerable sensation was manifested in the galleries and on the floor.]

Mr. Howard resumed, saying that the announcement caused him no real encouragement. It was but a little matter practically whether it was the last decisive act or the final victory.

After some discussion as to points of order, the vote on the question was taken, and resulted—yeas 31, nays 22, the Senators generally voting the same as previously.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Slidell moved that the Senate recede from its amendments to the deficiency bill, which it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 23, against 21. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Neither branch of Congress was in session to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Cabinet was in session to-day. The Kansas bill was passed, and the information was promptly conveyed to them. Salutes were fired near the Capitol, and in the vicinity of the President's house, as well as elsewhere.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed a number of appointments, and among them that of J. C. Vandyke as District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Numerous members of Congress have called off for the purpose of forthwith returning to their homes.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The following is the vote in the House on the Kansas bill:

[Here follows the list, Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Brayton, Bridges, Brooks, Burnett, Burns, Burroughs, Caskie, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Conn., Clark of N. Y., Clay, Cobb of Ala., Cockerill, Comins, Covode, Cox, Craig of Mo., Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Edmundson, Edwards, Elliott, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Goode, Granger, Greenwood, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Hatch, Haven, Hawkins, Hoard, Hoffman, Horton, Howard, Howe, Hughes, Hunter, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Pa., Jones, Kelly, Kennett, Kilgore, Knapp, Knight, Knox, Lamar, Lawrence, Leiter, Lovejoy, Maclay, Maynard, McCarty, McCulloch, McDougall, McKibbin, McMullin, Miller, Millson, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Ruffin, Russell of Va., Sandidge, Savage, Scott, Seward, Shaw, Shorter, Smith of Va., Spinner, Stanton, Stephens, Stevens, Stratton, Talbot, Taylor, Thayer, Thorington, Tompkins, Trafton, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Valk, Vandever, Vansant, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Ward, Warren, Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Me., and Wood—]

☞ The Congressional vote on the last particular phase of the Kansas question has been forgotten, and, for the moment, ended. Let us rejoice that we have it, and determine, if possible, the bearing of the result on the welfare of the country and the future destiny of its fate. While the smoke is moving off, let us take a rapid survey of the field.

Schoolboys have a very expressive term to designate an abortive wrestle in which both antagonists go to the ground together. They call it a *dog-fall*, allowing it to count for nothing in the struggle for mastery. With no purpose certainly of treating a question of so much gravity in a spirit of badinage, we must say that the vote in Congress on the conference bill last Friday had several of the characteristics of a dog-fall. It settles nothing; it leaves the whole struggle to be fought over again; and it adds many exasperating influences to the passion for mastery, already excessively inflamed, which constitutes the chief impulse of the strife. Here, however, the resemblance stops. Though the result is wholly indecisive, its advantages or disadvantages are by no means equally divided between the parties. If the anti-Lecomptonites have lost won the day, the Lecomptonites have surely lost it. The former, to the last part of word have fallen not wholly short of conceding the demands of their opponents, but unquestionably they might have conceded those demands in the fullest measure without doing any further violence to their professed principles than they have done. For, assuredly, there is no difference, so far as *they* are concerned, between submitting the Lecompton constitution to the people with a threat or inducement and submitting it without either. Having abandoned their original position so far as to consent to submit the constitution unfairly, they could have consented to submit it fairly without the slightest aggravation of their inconsistency. Their position thereby was complete the instant they consented to submit it at all. A direct and full submission might have given them some claim to public respect, but it couldn't have exposed them to any additional contempt. For what was their original position?

Everybody must vividly remember it, for it was hell and vehemently defended up to the moment which witnessed the birth of the expedient that forms the apology for its surrender. It was, we need not say, the immediate and unconditional admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. This was their position; and they supported it not only with all the arguments that could subserve their private, party and personal ends, but with the specious pretense of national rum they could invoke from the same lurid and discrowned source. They held this position and proclaimed their determination to hold it to the last with the utmost desperation. They announced on all occasions their resolution to insist on this demand to the furthest extremity. They said and repeated with all manner of fierce flourishes that neither the dignity nor the safety of the South would permit them to yield one jot of it. The most prominent of them declared that if Congress failed to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution at the present session they would vacate their seats in the National Legislature and submit themselves to the bidding of their outraged constituents, which, in such a contingency, they more than half intimated would be something extremely awful, if not positively fatal to the existence of the Union. Their speeches and counsels were constantly overcast with the most dark and terrible threats of what they would do and would be justified in doing, of what, indeed, the honor of the South would absolutely *compel* them to do, if Kansas were not promptly admitted into the Union with the Lecompton constitution. On the other hand, they drew the most seductive pictures of what would follow if Kansas were admitted. Peace, prosperity, and glory as an immeasurable degree, were the burden of their confident predictions, on the speedy admission of the new State under the Lecompton constitution. Nothing else, they avowed with an emphasis and fervor worthy of a better cause, could save Kansas from anarchy, with its long train of bloody disasters, and the Union from an agitation compared with which all previous sectional controversies would seem hardly more turbulent than the throbbings of a summer sea. Even the President did not hesitate to adopt the tone of mingled intimidation and allurement in his solemn official utterances. "The dark and ominous clouds now pending over the Union," he said in his special Kansas message, "I conscientiously believe will be dissipated, with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I greatly fear those clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the constitution and the Union." Such was the extreme and uncompromising ground taken by the Lecomptonites at the outset, and such, according to their own account, were the exciting and vital considerations which like so many flaming swords, compelled them to hold it. One would have thought that if ever any set of public men was irretrievably committed to a public measure the Lecomptonites were committed to the unconditional admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution beyond the slightest possibility of escape. But they have escaped nevertheless.

The three-stars have decreed the flaming sword to that guarded their ultimatum, and swallowed the disgrace and humiliation itself, with an alacrity that is encouraging to the hope who may have fancied that the severity of those now in the ranks was unmitigated by their folly—for treason like everything else requires boldness to be effective. After all the lofty and extravagant claims with which the Lecomptonites have assailed the hearing and the good sense of their fellow-citizens during the last four months, they have finally agreed to let the people of Kansas say whether they will come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution or not, simply with the understanding that, if they reject the Lecompton constitution, they shall not come into the Union for the present under any other. Was an indefensible assumption ever before compounded for so absurd and ridiculous a concession? They have submitted the constitution to the people, but threaten them with exclusion from the Union until they are twice or thrice their present number, if they don't accept it. In other words, the Lecomptonites have been brought to ask the people of Kansas whether or not they will have the Lecompton constitution, but insist upon requiring them to answer in the affirmative. Could the utterly impossible be concocted in a manner or more cunning acknowledgment of a false position than this. No other party, or faction, living or dead ever abandoned a cardinal position with such wretched grace. Yet, in point of principle, the abandonment is thorough. Strictly speaking, the Lecomptonites have surrendered the whole case. Instead of standing by the validity of the Lecompton constitution, where they planted themselves at first with such a tremendous blare of trumpets, and demanding the unconditional admission of Kansas under that instrument, which they have all the while declared essential to the honor and security of the South, they have quietly and suddenly renounced both claims, and voted to submit the Lecompton constitution to the people for adoption or rejection, custom merely with addressing a rather formidable menace to them if they reject it—which, however, only makes the matter worse, by adding the vilest injustice to the scarcest duplicity. The renunciation is the same. A thing is not the less done because it is done wrong. If it is not done right, so much the worse for those who did it. The Lecompton constitution, though submitted under conditions as illegal as well as designed to place the people in favor of its adoption, is still submitted. The people can accept or reject it as they please. It is submitted to their decision. The fact that if they reject it they are debarred from the Union at present is a mere nauseous and objectionable clog on their freedom of choice, but it is only a clog. The choice, though hampered, exists, and its existence necessarily involves the relinquishment of everything that the Lecomptonites have professed to hold important in the question. Nobody with a grain of logical insight or of common sense in his head can fail to perceive this. The Lecomptonites started out with demanding the unconditional admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution as a measure of justice to the South, of prosperity to Kansas, and of peace to the Union; they have ended by deliberately placing the Lecompton constitution in the hands of its deadly enemies and, on their own showing, throwing the rights of the South, the prosperity of Kansas, and the peace of the Union to the winds. They have betrayed what they professed to believe the citadel of the South, and voluntarily yielded what they alleged with almost fanatical warmth to be necessary to the tranquility and welfare of the whole country. Under the disguise of an expedient so thin and transparent as hardly to keep the obtuseest and least scrupulous of them in countenance, they have submitted to one of the most humiliating surrenders that was ever exacted from a wrong headed and bad-hearted party. So heavily and prostrate has the Lecompton dog fallen.

It would, however, the Lecomptonites have completely surrendered their own position, they have not, as we have presented already shown, fairly conceded that of their adversaries. The party stickers for the peremptory adoption of the Lecompton constitution by Congress have submitted that instrument to the people, but submitted it in no partial and unjust a manner as to leave the whole question open indefinitely in the event of its rejection, which is morally certain to occur. So far as principle is concerned, indeed, the victory lies with the anti-Lecomptonites, but practically the battle is a drawn one. The Lecomptonites, with the Buchanan Administration at their head, finding it impossible to get Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution by either threat or enticement, have resolved virtually to exclude her altogether, holding the dreadful evils of exclusion and the glorious benefits of admission, as depicted by themselves, of no value compared with the pitiful semblance of escape from utter and open defeat in their party. They have thus flung the Kansas question out of Congress, which it made decidedly too hot for them, into the midst of the people, whom, as they know and desire, it will inflame to the old familiar phrensy, fusing a fresh whirlwind of agitation on which they hope to ride into power some future day, as they have ridden into power before. But, unless we are entirely mistaken, the question will return quicker than they think, and in a more formidable shape. The rejection of the Lecompton constitution by the people of Kansas is a foregone conclusion. Of course the Lecompton men in Congress knew this when they submitted it. An adverse majority of four or five to one will be apt to make short work of an instrument that ever since its formation has stood in their vocabulary as the synonym of oppression, now that they have it in their hands. We presume no one seriously doubts the immediate result. But what next? Will the people of Kansas, satisfying at once into orderly citizens, quietly resign themselves to the Territorial condition for the next two or three or four or five years, applying for admission into the Union only when their number reaches the figure prescribed in the Conference bill? Who anticipates such a political miracle as this? It is no in human nature or in the nature of things. It certainly is not in the nature of the people of Kansas. Undoubtedly they will proceed at once to frame and adopt another constitution or take up one that they have already adopted and apply for admission into the Union under it at the present session of Congress, if possible, or, if not, then at the next. The Lecomptonites, accordingly, will presently find themselves under the necessity of choosing between the absurdity and injustice of rejecting on the mere score of numbers a State whose population they have pronounced adequate and the admission of which they have declared necessary not only to secure its own peace and prosperity but to avert the most appalling calamities from the Union, and the gross inconsistency of backing down from even so paltry and shadowy an assertion of their cause as the Conference bill involves. Either horn of this dilemma will be sharp enough to transfix them, and on one of the other they must hang. If they reject the application of Kansas, and persevere in excluding her from the Union, there is every reason to believe that the calamities which they have themselves predicted as the inevitable consequences of the failure to admit her at the present session will follow, extinguishing speedily and forever the last vestige of a party which is wantonly precipitated them in the mere corruption and audacity of partisanship. On the contrary, if they accept the application, repeal the Conference bill, fall from their last limb flat into the dirt, and admit Kansas into the Union with her present or less than the prescribed population, under any constitution that her people may adopt, why obviously their discomfiture will be so perfectly overwhelming and inglorious that they will never again be heard of in the politics of the country. The Waterloo defeat will be a glorious victory compared with it. In any event the Buchanan or Lecompton party is doomed. Before the ex_iration of the current Presidential term its death knell will be pealing over the land like the trumpet-notes of deliverance.

Possible, the scattered elements of that great conservative party which has been so widely foreseen and is so imperatively demanded by the highest interests of the nation are daily passing into more intimate and vital relations. The unseen but scarcely hidden process of organization goes on apace. Nothing can arrest it. The storm which the Administration has now so rashly sown, however, and the whirlwind that will follow, cannot do other wise than accelerate it immensely. If anything is wanting to expose the superlative hollowness, the unspeakable narrowness, the rooted, transcendant vileness of the Lecomptonites, whom we take to constitute the quintessence of the Locofoco party, the events of the next few months or years will unquestionably furnish it. The country will soon be left without the ghost of an excuse for countenancing or even tolerating the ill-assorted, monstrous faction. A faction so conglomeration of factions so hair-trained and slippery, so vile and contemptible, must of course contribute powerfully to raise up its own destroyer. The revulsion of public feeling that is to the white hair back to the natural color where the diet will have been strictly followed, and in numerous cases it has restored the hair upon heads that had been long bald. In no instance that we recall will natural hair prove in every case, but where it fails there is certainly improvement. The scurf disappears, the dandruff is so many instances where the case seemed nearly hopeless that it is certainly worth a trial for all who have lost their hair to test the experiment of using a bottle or two of Wood's Restorative.—*Mobile Register.*

Sold by all respectable druggists.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1858.

Day of month.	Morning.	Noon.	Night.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	42	61	51	51	29.40		n. n. e.	Cloudy.
2	49	66	55	56	29.15	.22	n. n. e.	Variable.
3	47	69	56	57	29.30		s. e.	Clear.
4	50	68	58	58	29.30		s. w.	Do.
5	47	69	58	58	29.30		s. w.	Do.
6	54	67	50	57	29.05		s. w.	Do.
7	45	67	50	54	29.05		s. w.	Variable.
8	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
9	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
10	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
11	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
12	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
13	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
14	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
15	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
16	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
17	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
18	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
19	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
20	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
21	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
22	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
23	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
24	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
25	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
26	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
27	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
28	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
29	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.
30	44	67	46	52	29.40		s. w.	Do.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Mar. 4.

BREADSTUFFS.—Great stagnation has prevailed in all business departments, except forbearance. There has been rather more doing in bagging, but very little in rope. Flour has been as inactive as ever. The receipts of wheat have been very light. Corn and oats remain unchanged. The grocery market has been somewhat animated, but the produce falling off has occurred in provisions. The sales in barreled pork have been entirely of a retail character, for which four or prices have been realized, although throughout the week great depression has prevailed at Cincinnati and all the eastern markets, and quotations are only to be regarded as nominal. The speculative feeling in lard continued in the early part of the week, but within the last two days it has also been dull. Tobacco has improved, some grades 25c and other more. The sales have again been large, amounting to nearly 2,000 hhds. Star candles have advanced 1c. Freight have undergone no change.

The money market has also been very dull, but as this day is one of the heaviest in the year for the payments in banks there has been some stringency. Exchanges are very dull.

The weather in the early part of the week was quite cool, and on the morning of the 27th white frost occurred. Th a is followed by several days of very warm weather. For the last two days it has been cloudy, and yesterday evening it was raining very hard.

The river is falling; but from the rain yesterday, which continued to fall up to a late hour last night, we confidently anticipate a further rise.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—There has been some business done in bagging. The total sales reported during the week have been as follows: 1,400 pieces and 300 half pieces, Prices have ranged from 18½@19c. The principal sale was 500 pieces at the inside figure. Hunt's power loom reaches the highest prices. In bale rope the sales have been light, footing up only about 200 coils. Hand rope has ranged from 9½@9¾c, according to quality and quantity—the highest figure for 8-strand, and 7 to 7¼c for machine. The outside price for Hunt's. The stocks on the 1st instant were as follows: Bagging, 9,076 pieces and 3,614 half pieces. Rope, 840 coils.

A Cabotin circular of the latest date says of rummy cloth: Shippers of the little cloth now going forward have been obliged to pay advanced prices—as high as 5c 12d reported at mill. After the bagging buildup are off we do not know of any other good to correspond, so that very little cloth is wanted that has already arrived by the time the season to hand, can be sent forward in season for this year's crop of cotton.

COTTON.—There is nothing whatever doing in cotton. We have mail advices from Liverpool to the 17th and telegraphic advices to the 21st ult. The former notice a decline and the latter an advance, caused by advices from Havre, and the weather of the week will affect the next crop, but it is thought not to any serious extent.

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.—Cotton yarnsare quote 6-cords, 9@9¾, and 10@10½c in lots. Cannellton and Pittsburg sheetings we quote at 8½c. Cannellton batting 8 cents.

CORDAGE, &c.—Manilla cordage as quote at 12½@13c. Hemp twine we quote at 12½@13c.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star have advanced to 19@20c., each according to weight. Hard pressed tallow candles we quote at 11½c. Soap we continue to quote at 3½@6c ₰ lb, according to quality.

COAL.—The same as before, say 14c for Pittsburg and 12c for Diamond, delivered at the boatload at 10c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat are so light that the mills are hardly kept running half the time. The flour turned out by the city mill is has generally been previously contracted for or is shipped by millers on their own account. The principal business has therefore been in country brands, but we have not heard of a sale larger than 200 bbls. Superfine and extra country have ranged from $3 45 to $3 85. By the dray load the city mills and stores have been selling at $3 75@4, according to quality. Wheat scarce, and it has continued to command 65@70c for red and white, and prime white 75c. For car corn dealers are still paying 38c and selling at 39c. Oats are a little better, and dealers offer 28c; from store we quote at 35@37c. The season for barley is about over, and we quote it at 45@50c. Rye 45c. Cornmeal, unbolted 35c and bolted 40c. Bran is very dull, and we quote it nominally at 46 60@47, shorts 48, shipstuffs 48, and middlings 40@50 ₰ ton.

FACTTA.—Dried apples are dull at $1 15 and dried peaches have been sold in the vicinity is estimated at 10,000 bushels. We quote nominally 50 to 70c ₰ bbl. No onions in the market.

SALT.—The Kanawha agency is selling at 21c by wholesale and 25c by retail.

SPICE.—Flaxseed continues firm at $1. The season for other descriptions of seeds is over.

STARCH.—We quote at 5c for No. 1 in lots.

TIN PLATE.—Unchanged. We quote IC, 10x14, $12 50; IX, 10x14, $14 25; IC, 14x20, boxted, $14 50; IX, 14x20, $16 25; block tin, 26@28c ₰ lb; charcoal, roo 65c; Pontoon roo 55@c; bearings copper 38@40c. Galvanized iron, all number from 26 up, $11@$16. Russian iron, from 26 up, $16@$20.

TALLOW.—We quote city rendered at 9½c. Dealers are paying butchers for rough, 5c.

TOBACCO.—The market opened very dull on Monday week, but on Wednesday a slight advance was established, and a further improvement took place on Thursday. The advance, which was at least 25c on manufactured, has since been fully sustained. The sales of the week have been 1,089 hhds, as follows: 41 hhds of dark, 200 of dark to fine dark, 45@5 56, 227 at 5@6 95, 226 at 6@7 95, 80 at 8@9 95, 11 at 9@9 95, 1 at $10@10 50, 1 at $11 25@11 75, and 1 at $12. We now quote merchantable lugs at $4 50@5 50, common to medium leaf $5 50 to $6 75, good leaf $6 75 to $8, fine and extra fine $9 to $10 50.

The sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, were 119 hhds—1 at $3 50, 10 at $4@4 90, 17 at $5 05@5 95, 23 at $6@6 95, 40 at $7@7 95, 19 at $8@8 75, 7 at $9@9 50 and 1 at $11 25.

Bremen tobacco circular, of the 12th ult., says:

The sales of North American comprise 25 hhds Ohio colored and yellow, 41 hhds scraps, ordinary and medium, 219 hhds Maryland ordinary leaves, 50 hhds fine quality, navy, medium, and fine, 26 hhds Virginia and Kentucky stems, and 4 cases damaged Kentucky stems. Stock in first hands April 1st

Maryland	2,704 hhds.	at	76 thalers same time last year.
Virginia	295	"	1,200 " "
Kentucky	2,991	"	1,200 " "
Stems	142	"	772 " "
Total	6,332	"	2,167 " "

The Baltimore American of Friday last says in its weekly review:

The recent rainy weather has enabled the planters to pack their crops, and the receipts this week show a good increase on last. There has been quite an active trade, but prices generally have not been affected, save for some very desirable lots. Former rates are fully maintained, but for inferior qualities having formed their way to market, we lower our quotations, viz: 4@5 for inferior to good Middling, and 5@6 for good to fine. Sales of the week foot up 3,000 hhds at former prices, viz: 4@5 for common to good reds, and 5@6 for good to fine and spangled. For Kentucky tobacco there are evidences of an improved demand, and sales of 200 hhds at former rates. In reference to the week's sales, 1,140 hhds Maryland, 125 hhds Ohio, and 15 hhds Kentucky, in all 1,280 hhds.

WOOL.—Very little doing. We continue to quote grease at 15@26c, pulled 24@26c, and washed 36@38c.

WHISKY.—Raw has been selling during the week at 16½, cash, but yesterday the market had a downward tendency, and we quote at the closing rate 16c.

FREIGHTS.—To New Orleans rates are still 25c ₰ hundred for pound freights, 40c for flour, 80c for pork, 65c for fierce lard, 75c for whisky. Sheep we quote 50c ₰ head, mules 5a, and horses and cattle 4a. On way freights an advance is charged. Upriver rates are nominal. To Louisville and to Pittsburg 15c ₰ hundred. Flour is taken through to Philadelphia at 81 ₰ bbl. Whisky to Louisville and Memphis 50c ₰ bbl, and to Ohio river point 40c ₰ bbl.

THE MONEY MARKET.—It is a remarkable fact that with the plethora of the precious metals in all the great commercial marts of the country there is almost a total want of speculation in the products of consumption. The only way this can be accounted for is that the supplies are largely in excess of the wants, and hence prices are too high for safe investments. We find from the latest statements that the New York banks held in specie over $24,000,000, the Boston banks $8,861,709, the Philadelphia banks $8,732,440, the New Orleans banks $10,758,455, the Baltimore banks about $3,000,000, and the New York sub-treasury $3,000,000—making a total of $70,000,000. Their deposits are constantly on the increase.

Our own banks are discounting very little if any at present, but it is fair to presume that after to-day, on which a large amount of payments fall due, they will be again in funds. The Canal company has been a general consolidated within the last few weeks.

The banks held large amounts of Eastern exchange, which is at this time very dull. New York and Philadelphia drift sells at ¼ premium and brokers are buying it at par. For New Orleans there is no demand and no rate can be given. Exchange on Cincinnati and St. Louis are par. Gold is heavy at par to ¼ premium, which we give as the brokers' buying and selling rates.

Tennessee money continues at 2 per cent. discount. North Carolina is about the same. The best Georgia, South Carolina banknotes are 1½ discount. Ohio and Indiana State banks are par. Indiana free banks ½ to ¾ discount and Illinois 1 to 1½ discount.

At Memphis Eastern exchange was abundant at 2 premium for Tennessee currency.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig states that the Union bank of Tennessee in that place is receiving the notes of the Dandridge Bank on deposit.

The Philadelphia bulletin of Friday evening says:

The supply of capital seems to be increasing with much greater rapidity than the demand, and the limited amount of profitable employment for it is the cause of the great caution exhibited by capitalists in the disposition of their surplus funds. The tendency of the money market is clearly downward, and the only question is how far it will go before it is checked by the revival of business. The banks are in a position to do a large business, and are only deterred from doing so by the want of confidence in the solvency of their customers. The amount of bills discounted is very small, and the rates are merely nominal. The supply of money is so much greater than the demand that the banks are unwilling to increase their loans, and are only anxious to get their notes out in exchange for specie or other funds. The banks are discounting all of this description which is offered. The tendency of the money market is clearly downward, and the only question is how far it will go before it is checked by the revival of business. The banks are unwilling to increase their loans, and are only anxious to get their notes out in exchange for specie or other funds. The banks are discounting all of this description which is offered. The tendency of the money market is clearly downward, and the only question is how far it will go before it is checked by the revival of business.

The Philadelphia bulletin of Saturday evening says:

The money market presents every indication of being easy for months to come, unless there should be some important change in mercantile affairs, which is the most distant little probability. It will be some time before the old and unfortunate accounts of the past will be settled up and the merchants of the country will have their wonted confidence restored. The fall trade will probably be large, as by that time the old stock will be balanced, the misfortunes of the present be forgotten, the stocks of goods in the interior and the West both reduced, and all will unite again eagerly and rapaciously in the pressure of money making.

The mail advices from New Orleans are to the 20th ult. Of the business on the 21th the Picayune says:

The money market was pretty active to-day, and considerable negotiations of long paper were effected at 10@11 ₰ cent., with some little at 12. There is a better feeling generally, and investment are made with greater freedom and on more favorable terms for borrowers.

The exchange market showed no material variation from yesterday. Sales of first class clear sterling were made at 109@109½. The range before the mail from 107½@108½. Sixty day bills on New York are in request at a range of 1½@1¾ and 1¾ ₰ cent. discount. Thirty days was sold at ¾. Sight drafts, ¾ ₰ cent. discount. Some of the banks ask a premium but cannot get it.

The bank statement for the week compares with the previous returns as follows:

Increase in short loans	$260,799
Decrease in specie	79,330
Increase in circulation	142,866
Decrease in deposits	66,388
Increase in exchange	21,228
Increase in distant balances	10,872
Increase in deposits proper	85,260

The statement exhibits the following totals:

Liabilities.	Resources.
Circulation	7,954,268 Specie	19,756,465
Deposits	18,582,187 Loans	16,044,272
Due distant banks	1,472,964 Exchange	4,007,811

Among the stock sales at New Orleans we notice 1,000 shares Pacific Railroad Company at about 13¼ and 260 shares same, N. O. subs., at 81 30.

The condition of the Treasury to meet the Government expenses of the year has excited some debate in Congress. An apparent deficit of fifteen millions for the year is expected, beyond the issue of $20,000,00 Treasury notes.

A letter from Baltimore to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

I beg to correct an error in your remarks in your issue of the 20th inst., in regard to the sale of two hundred thousand beads taken shoulder-made in this market. The shoulders are made in Baltimore, but for Western trade only, as the Western men have the speculation in provisions but so greatly much in demand that I think it is well that you should understand this matter. I happen to know that the sellers of those shoulders were Eastern men, and they would be glad to duplicate the transaction.

FROM JAMES HEWITT & CO'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.

COTTON.—As compared with last week, there has been a large falling off in the demand, and the market has not only been lifeless throughout it has from day to day manifested increasing weakness, which has eventually settled down to a decline of 1-16th to ⅛th on middling qualities, and full ¼d on lower descriptions. Owing to the scarcity of the finer grades, such as are most in request for export, holders have been able to preserve a more regular value for them, in Manchester the activity of the market, as projected the preceding week, had been shortly lost sight of, and had become dull at prices continuously favoring the buyer. The sales of the week have been only 43,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and 4,000 on speculation; those for today are estimated at 10,000, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. We quote: middling fair 6 13-16d, Middling 6 11-16d, Inferior 6 9-16d. The present stock is estimated at 426,000 bales, including 326,000 Pale American; that for last year being 516,000 bales, inclusive of 402,000 bales of American.

SUGAR.—Owing the forepart of the week the trade was dull, and prices, without having cheapened, were rather easier; but within the past few days there has been more demand and a fair business has been done at steady prices. The sales embrace Demerara at 37s to 42s 6d for Muscovado and 44s to 45s for Grainy and Penang, and 37s to 39s for Partnaus, and 23s 6d@24s 6d for Crars. In London there has been no improvement, and the market has only remained steady, including Havana sugar at 42s to closed for mid to fine yellow, and 32s 6d to 45s for brown to fine yellow, washed.

TOBACCO.—The market has remained firm, with a retail business in the trade and for Ireland, in addition to the sale of some 30 hhds Virginia and Kentucky leaf for export to Africa, and 21 hhds sale to Guernsey.

RICE, STARCH, &c.—The imports of foreign have been small, and the 4-barrels by farmers continue to fall off (having been 72,174 qrs. of wheat on the 19th inst.) whilst there is an increasing demand for Ireland, and a fair consumptive trade, and yet prices, except in the provincials is unchanged. No evidence of improvement. In Western Canal and other low grades of flour there has continued a fair demand, partly speculative, but for the better descriptions of American the inquiry has been occasional, and the market decidedly languid, in some instances showing a decline of fully 1s per barrel. Wheat, owing to the scarcity of useful descriptions has been in fair demand and preserved a steady value, with an occasional advance of 1s to 2d ₰ 70 for the principal current this day week. The demand for Indian corn increases mainly for Ireland, and the market, without having actually become dearer, shows a gradually hardening tendency. At to-day's market there was a small attendance and a slow trade in wheat and flour, the prices of which were nominally unchanged, although to effect sales of either to any extent it would have been necessary to submit to a decline of fully 1s per barrel. Indian corn is also quiet, but without variation in the currency.

Cows and calves continue plenty, but as the spring trade has not now fairly set in, the supplies are easily disposed of at the above quotations.

Veal calves are arriving freely, and notwithstanding there is now a good demand, prices are drooping. Only a few of the very best having brought as high as 6½c. The average price is about 5c ₰ lb.

Sheep and lambs are in moderate supply, and sell at our quotations.

Swine are plenty, and sell at from 5½ to 6½c.

MONETARY.—The money market on Saturday presented no feature of interest. Eastern exchange continued dull at ¼ prem., which was the bank rate.

A committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has made a report favoring the establishment of a clearing-house for the banks of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois. The committee say that a committee representing the banks of Ohio and Indiana, and probably of Kentucky, will meet in that city early this month to consider the matter.

The Metropolitan Bank of New York is now redeeming New York State money at ¼ ₰ cent. discount (as heretofore), and New Jersey and New England money, and all bills at par in Philadelphia at the same. The Metropolitan has been forced to this by the Albany clearing-house, which are charging lower rates than the Metropolitan. Banking, like other business, is governed by competition, and there is a spirited competition between the New York and Albany clearing-houses for the business. The Journal of Commerce says there is the fullest evidence of a plan to break down the metropolitan system solely for the purpose of bringing the whole business of high and irregular discount upon country money. A high rate would enable other parts of the banks to make a large profit on their New York exchange, while it would check the flow of bills of redemption.

The mail yesterday brought us English advices to the 17th. According to the money article of the London Daily News the abundance of money and the release of the dividends exercise no stimulating influence upon the funds. The market was flat in character, with little variation in prices. All the departments of the Stock Exchange exhibit extremely dull. *Bona fide* purchasers to even a moderate amount would probably impart general animation, but business is completely stagnant. In the discount department at the Bank, there was a moderate amount of business, but the supply of money had somewhat increased, and the money dealers seem to experience difficulty in keeping rates up. 2½ ₰ cent., however, may be considered the rate of premium for choice bills. The Times states that advices from all commercial centers of the continent denote stagnation of business, and a general exercise of caution, such as perhaps have never previously been witnessed in a similar extent.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption, with a capital of half a million, has been organized in Boston to transact the business of the country banks, now done by the Suffolk Bank. Its board of directory is composed of officers of banks in the different States of New England.

[From the New York money and stock market, the Times of Friday, under date of Thursday, says:]

There is nothing new in our own markets to-day about money or exchange. Of the former it may be remarked that the commission stock brokers are, in some instances, declining deposits when tendered even at 4 ₰ cent. Foreign exchange is dearer, the rate being 109 ₰ 109½ for good steamers going out on Saturday.—The U. S. mail steamer Arago for Southampton and Havre, and the new screw steamer Nashville for Hamburg, sail on Saturday next. Importations unabated by the frosts which have visited the cane plant in the South.

The sales at the board to-day were larger than yesterday, but there is a speculative spirit over. We shall have no transactions are few, and the outside order for stock exchange limited. The speculation so far as known, is mainly confined to the members of the board, to fulfill contracts entering and premature, so that in fact the sales for actual investment form a part only of the general aggregate. Sales are steady, with a light demand for banking purposes only.

The business on the Reading Railroad has diminished greatly, while that on the Pennsylvania Railroad is only insignificant for dividends. The prospects for share holders is very unsatisfactory.

At Boston, says the Traveller of Thursday evening:

Money has not been so abundant as at present for many years, and the general course of the stock market for some time to come must be upward, at least for all dividend paying securities.

At Philadelphia, according to the Bulletin of Thursday evening—

The money market presents every indication of being easy for months to come, unless there should be some important change in mercantile affairs, which is the most distant little probability. It will be some time before the old and unfortunate accounts of the past will be settled up and the merchants of the country will have their wonted confidence restored. The fall trade will probably be large, as by that time the old stock will be balanced, the misfortunes of the present be forgotten, the stocks of goods in the interior and the West both reduced, and all will unite again eagerly and rapaciously in the pressure of money making.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND OTHER SEEDS.—We copy the following from the Country Gentleman:

Desirous of learning by direct trial at what depths clover, timothy, and other seeds would germinate, I made a narrow trench in a favorable situation, three and a half feet long, increasing in depth from the surface at one end to the other end, where it was six inches deep. The bottom was an inclined plane, and was made smooth and even by pressing a straight-edged board forcibly upon it. Thus prepared, the seed was sown thickly in the trench its whole length. Two months and a half, at an average temperature of 45 deg., the plants appeared at the surface for four inches from the shallowest end towards the deepest part in the trench, and afterwards continued to appear from still deeper portions of the ground for seventeen inches, where it wholly ceased to vegetate. Three months elapsed, and not a leaf showed itself beyond the last point named.

Two seeds sprouted alike, and ceased to germinate at the depth of two and a half inches. At three months the plants were nearly a foot high at the shallow extremity of the trench, and diminished in stature as the depth increased. The lowest tasseling about five or six inches high. The intelligent farmer will of course understand the object and appreciate the experiment.

RYE, wheat, and oats were experimented with in the same way, and the result was the same. Some of the clover and timothy seed was scattered on the surface of the ground at the same time, and half was covered; in the trench it vegetated. The radishes, from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch long, lay exposed to the sun and rains for some time, and finally found their way into the earth.

G. TROWBRIDGE.

MEADOWS THAT GIVE BUT SCANTY CROPS.—Meadows that yield less than a ton of hay per acre should not be tolerated "at all, at all." Those which yield one and a half or two tons are laxly passable, and no farmer of proper ambition or enterprise will be contented until he makes his meadows yield larger crops than the highest just named. Much larger crops are produced, as those who have read the account of Major Dickinson's farm in our columns of last week have had an opportunity of knowing; and while he and others are obtaining from their meadows crops of grass which are equal to three and even more tons of hay per acre, how can farmers of any proper spirit of ambition and enterprise rest contented until they have done everything within the limits of their knowledge and power to bring up their grass lands to a somewhat similar condition as to fertility and productiveness? We are well aware and willing to acknowledge that without the means of irrigation and some other favoring circumstances which cannot be commanded by every farmer crops as large as Major Dickinson's cannot be secured; but if the *high* aim of coming as near as possible to his uncommon averages in the production of grass and hay were to be kept constantly in view, and if this aim were to be "backed up" by diligence in searching for more and more knowledge through observing and experimenting, by good judgment, and by perseverance in efforts to reach this aim, we can see no reason why the less commonly high rate of productiveness might not be approached gradually from year to year, as the knowledge of how to do it, and the means of doing it, come by degrees into the possession of those making the attempt.

The foregoing considerations are submitted mainly for the purpose of kindling a desire and a determination to do better than the bulk of farmers seem contented to do, and of awakening an ambition to get up as near as possible to the heights of excellence in agricultural skill and success, which have been reached by the foremost of the farming fraternity.

Taking it for granted that such a determination and such an ambition have aroused energies which had heretofore been dormant, we proceed to make a few suggestions which may assist, but those who have already entered upon a career of improvement in the management of their meadow and pasture lands, and those who have just formed a determination so to do.

1. Our first suggestion is such, and to all who are dissatisfied with the scanty crops which they obtain from their grass, is this: Do not generally familiar to others than the particular parties for whose use it was compiled:

WHITE PAINT.

	For inside work.	Outside work.
White lead ground in oil,	75 parts,	80 parts.
Boiled oil,	24 "	19 "
Raw oil,	none,	9 "
Spirits turpentine,	8 "	4 "

New wood work requires about one lb to the square yard for three coats.

LEAD COLOR.

White lead in oil, 75 parts, Litharge,	0.5
Lamplblack, 1 " Japan,	0.5
Boiled oil, 23 " Spirits turpentine,	2.5

The turpentine and varnish to be added as the paint is required for use or sending off.

STONE COLOR (GRAY).

	First coat.	Second coat.
White lead in oil, 78 parts, Spirits turpentine,	3	3
Boiled oil, 9.5 " Umber,	0.5	0.5
Raw oil, 9.5 " Lamplblack,	0.25	0.25
Boiled oil, 23 " Spirits turpentine,	2.5	2.5

The turpentine and varnish to be added as the paint is required for use or sending off.

STONE COLOR (GRAY).

	First coat.	Second coat.
White lead in oil,	66.6	70
French ochre,	3.3	3.3
Japan,	1.3	1.5
Raw oil,	28	24.5
Turpentine,	2.25	2.25

One square yard of new brick work requires for the first coat 0.75, and for the second coat 0.3 lbs.

BLACK PAINT (FOR IRON).

Lamplblack, 28 parts,	Boiled linseed oil, 7.8
Litharge, 1 "	Turpentine, 1
Japan,	

The Japan and turpentine are added last.

The above, with some other forms, are the mixtures I suppose as used in the U. S. Navy, in which the author was at one time chief engineer.

Boiled oil is here prescribed pretty freely—far more so than we are accustomed to see it in civil life, in this country at least. In Europe, they use boiled oil almost exclusively; and so we should do here, for it is far better in any case where its dark color does not make it objectionable. The secret of its combination with white lead so that paint will not require more elbow grease to put it on than when raw oil is used; and again, the boiling of the oil is not exactly pleasant work. Hence, boiled oil is no favorite with the painter, though it makes a far sounder and more durable job than raw oil. On brick work particularly, from its greater density and its more complete union with the paint, it stands out in more complete paint and gloss, and is completely impermeable to moisture and lasting a long time. Raw oil, on the contrary, being thinner and less intimately incorporated with the paint, is soon drawn from the paint by the porous brick or wood, and the dry paint, without anything to hold it on, is easily washed off by the rains. Rub your hand over it and it comes off like white-wash. Many persons find it difficult to install to inquire for boiled oil. The fault lies with the oil and the painter most generally.

If you please to put this in print it may be useful to your readers and save me the telling of a long story, often to be repeated. W.

GREEN FODDER CROPS.—There are three prominent crops now before our farmers to be tested as to their value for fodder—both green for soiling stock, and dry for winter use. These are, Indian corn, or Maize, in variety, Sorghum in variety, and Egyptian Millet.

Barn. Corn. This has long been used, and those who have used it have become familiar with the conditions necessary to the greatest, or at least good success; hence, we should expect to hear more said in its favor than in favor of nearly introduced crops, and that better results would be had when comparative trials are made, and should guard our judgment accordingly. The variety most prized for this purpose (fodder) in the eastern portion of the State is the R. I. Asylum—a sweet corn, having a large stalk, quick growth, very sweet, and will bid fair. It is necessary to have well ripened and dried seed (at least by the time of planting time), and this always brings a high price. If sown broadcast, at least three bushels to the acre is needed—if in drills a considerable less quantity—the cost of corn alone making the expense of the crop the greatest part of the same. The Stowell Evergreen corn is a variety which has been much extolled of late; many prefer the large southern or western dent, or horse-tooth corn, while others, in search of a variety having more leaves and fewer ears, would give good satisfaction. Experiments in the way will look for a tolerably abundant yield of the various varieties of Sorghum.

At 12 o'clock last night the mercury indicated a temperature of 44 deg., with a south wind. There is no danger of further injury, therefore, unless another cold snap occurs in May.—*Cin. Gaz.*, 28.

THE FRUIT IMPROVEMENT.—*Mt. Gilead, Ohio, April 27.*—At this point the season may be said to be 26 degrees, a circumstance which has not occurred at the same stage of the season since the year 1816, on Monday night last, the mercury sunk to a total failure. In 1851 the mercury fell to 28 on the 3d of March, thus accomplishing the distance from the 50 to 22 degrees in four months—but a hundred and thirty miles—in the short space of twenty-five days, and we believe is the "quickest time on record" in crossing the plains. The party was composed of only eight men, as follows: Jno. Wood, Jesse Talcott, Charles P. Cole, and J. A. Lilly, all from Lenna party, and Lieut. Frank De Ryther, James Swartz and John Butterfield, Jr., of the San Francisco party. They brought with them one wagon and thirteen animals, which they left at Fort Smith, the party proceeding East.

The route traveled on the return trip was different from the one passed in going out, namely: via the Rucco Tanks, Los Cornadas and the Limpia House Pass to Capt. Pope's new crossing, the Pecos, below the mouth of Delaware Creek, thence down the Rio Pecos to the "Emigrant Crossing;" thence to the Mustang Springs, the Big Springs of the Colorado, Camp Cooper, Fort Belknap and Weatherville, to the Red River; thence to Fort Smith.

The party from San Francisco passed through the San Francisco valley to the San Jose valley; thence to the Coast range of mountains; thence by the San Joaquin river to the "Lone Pine," through Fort Tejon and Tucson to El Paso. In passing the Arizona Territory the party took a middle route between Beale's and the Gila routes (but little traveled heretofore), and is consequently free from excellent natural road. Both expeditions pronounce the entire route practicable for stageing purposes. The worst of the Gila route—so far as the party are concerned—is from the Red river to Fort Smith, through the Indian Territory.

The Desert, or Llano Estacado, the greatest impediment on the route, was crossed by them in twenty-seven hours, the distance being sixty five miles. They saw no Indians, either hostile or friendly, during the whole journey through Texas and Arizona, and but few Mexicans